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REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXII NO. 52 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1934. PRICE ONE ANNA

Constitutional Heads & Honourable Partners

ROLE OF PRINCES IN FUTURE GOVT.

Sovereignty Of People Must Be Recognised

PENSION OFF THE PETTY CHIEFS, SAYS BRELVI

"I can think of no better alternative than that of creating a federation of all Gujerat States with as few constituent units as possible, governed on democratic lines, and with most of the petty chiefs pensioned off on a just and adequate scale. The same solution must, of course, apply to States in other parts of India," said Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding over the first Gujerat States' People's Conference held in Ahmedabad on Saturday.

PRINCES' BETRAYAL

"The Indian Princes betrayed the country's interests by insisting on the reservation of the Army and on direct relations with the Crown and other safeguards which militate against the sovereignty of the People."

IF THEY HAD TRUSTED

"If the Princes had trusted their own fellow-countrymen of British India and had offered to recognize the Federal Government of India of which their States formed a part, as the only Paramount Power, instead of asking for direct relations with the British Crown, they would have strengthened their own position and emancipated themselves from the humiliating leading strings of a Political Department under the sole control of the Viceroy."

IS GAIN REAL?

They distrusted their own people and displayed a pathetic faith in the British and they have received their reward. But is the gain secured by them real and worth the price of betrayal of the country's cause which they have paid? Paramountcy remains paramount, and their treaty rights remain as secure or insecure as hitherto. With all this what is their internal autonomy worth?

A CRUEL MOCKERY

Regarding the future Mr. Brelvi is optimistic that the Princes can reprieve their position and truly promote their Country's interest by refusing to join the proposed federation which is a cruel mockery of freedom and in which they will serve as instruments of their Country's humiliation.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

Addressing the First Gujerat States' People's Conference, Mr. S. A. Brelvi said:—

Friends,—I am very grateful to you for the honour you have done me by electing me President of the first session of the Gujerat States' People's Conference. In the ordinary course, the fittest person to preside over the first session of such a conference would have been a son of Gujerat, or at least, one who hailed from an Indian State. I do not know why your choice has fallen upon me, a citizen of Bombay, unless it be that, in view of the dominating part which the people of Gujerat p[illegible] in the political, economic and social life of Bombay, your desire is to claim my city as a part of Gujerat. I hope, however, you have no such design on my city, which is proud to belong to all India, and I take it that by your choice of a citizen of such a city you wish to emphasize the identity of interests between the Indian States and what is known as British India. It was hardly to be expected that the forces of progress, which have been set free in British India, could be so enchained as not to be able to cross its borders, that the people of Indian States, having the closest affinities with their brethren on the other side of an imaginary line, should for ever unprotestingly submit to existing conditions, which, in not a few States, are intolerable, as well as to continued denial of their inalienable right to manage their own affairs and that the two should not struggle, shoulder to shoulder, for the establishment in their common Motherland of a government of the people, by the people, for the people. The Indian States' People's Conference has, during the last few years, admirably served to give expression to the woes, ambitions and aspirations of the people of all Indian States. But, for intensive work in the same direction, regional conferences have been organized in most parts of the country. Gujerat, hitherto, was the only prominent part of the country without an organisation to satisfy the needs of the people of States comprised in it. This was the more surprising in view of the fact that the majority of the people of what is known as Gujerat reside in States. I am indebted to Mr. Balvantrai Mehta for certain revealing figures which he has compiled. If we include Kathiawad and Cutch in Gujerat, of the total population of roughly one crore and fifteen lakhs, the States claim 82 lakhs, that is, 72 per cent. Of the total area of 64,000 square miles, the States absorb 54,000 square miles or 84 per cent. Even if we exclude Kathiawad and Cutch, the population of Gujerat States is 42 lakhs against 32 lakhs of British Gujerat. Obviously, it would have been suicidal for Gujerat, as a whole, to permit the majority of its population to remain voiceless and unaffected by the dynamic forces that are creating a new life in the rest of the country. The organizers of the Conference, therefore, deserve to be congratulated on the initiative they have taken. Let us pray that the Conference and the Executive Body that it will institute will not only secure the redress of the numerous grievances of the people of Gujerat States but will also mobilize the latter for effective contribution to the fulfilment of the common task of creating a free and progressive India.

WANTED FEDERATION OF GUJERAT STATES.

Apart from Baroda, Palanpur Idar and Radhanpur, there are as many as 130 States in Gujerat, under the jurisdiction of Mahikantha, Rewakantha and Surat Agencies. In the Mahikantha Agency, there are 51 States, of which the important ones are Danta and Mansa. Of these 51 States, there are 25, whose area is less than 11 square miles, the minimum being 1 square mile and 10 States, whose annual revenue is less than Rs. 5,000, the minimum being Rs. 1,000. In the Rewakantha Agency there are 61 States, of which the important ones are Baria, Chhota Udepur, Balasinor, Lunawada, Rajpipla and Sant. Of these 61 States, there are 30 with areas less than 11 square miles, the minimum being 1 square mile, and 20 States, whose annual revenue is not more than Rs. 5,000, the minimum being Rs. 95. In the Surat Agency there are 17 States, the important ones being Bansda, Dharampur and Sachin. Of these 17 States there are 7 States with area less than 11 square miles, the minimum being 1.65 square miles, and 13 States with annual revenue of less than Rs. 5,000, the lowest being Rs. 78. The lowest figures of population in the States in Mahikantha, Rewakantha and Surat Agencies are 800, 87 and 27 respectively. I have quoted these figures with a definite purpose. It is a notorious fact that in every State a disproportionately large part of its revenue is appropriated by the Ruler himself for the maintenance of himself, his family and his entourage. From the figures quoted above it is easy to realize the enormous and criminal waste of public money that is involved in the existence of so many rulers and petty chiefs in Gujerat. Even in Baroda, I regret to find that, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 2 crores and 4 lakhs, as much as Rs. 25 lakhs is spent for the maintenance of the

(Continued On Page 7.)

NO FAST ON FRONTIER ISSUE

SJT. BRELVI IN AHMEDABAD

President-elect Of Gujarat States' Conference

GRAND OVATION GIVEN AT STATION

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

The President-elect of the Gujarat States' People's Conference arrived by Kathiawar Mail. A grand ovation was given to him at the station, when Sjt. Balwantrai Thakore, Mayor of the city garlanded him. Amongst those present were other prominent citizens and Congressmen, including Sjts. Jivanlal Diwan, Mavlankar Arjun, Lala Dr. Syed Khan. All office-bearers of the Conference Reception Committee, led by Dr. Sumant were also present to receive the President-elect, who then drove to Dr. Sumant's bungalow. He was accompanied, among others, by Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi, Secretary All-India States Peoples' Conference from Bombay.

The Conference commenced its session at 1 p.m., at Reimonal Hall, which has been profusely decorated. A large contingent of Delegates, representing various States attended.

The Delegates' Camp is located at the premises of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.

NOTICE

Tuesday being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will therefore be no issue of the paper on Wednesday.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

(From Our Correspondent

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29

The first session of the Gujarat State's People's Conference commenced in Premabhai Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi at 1-30 amidst great enthusiasm. The Premachai hall situated near Bhadra in the heart of the city was gaily decorated with flowers and buntings. A big map of Gujarat showing large yellow spots indi-

(Continued on page 8).

Unacceptable And Unwanted

Liberals Reject J. P. C. Scheme Of Reforms In Subjects Committee Meeting

POONA, December 29.

The following is the agreed resolution on the J. P. C. Report, which will be moved in the open session of the National Liberal Federation to-morrow by the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, seconded by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and supported among others by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. Paranjpye, T. R. Venkatrama Sastri and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani:—

Wholly Illusory

"The National Liberal Federation of India records its profound regret at finding that the Joint Select Committee's Report, instead of removing the glaring defects and shortcomings of the White Paper proposals that were pointed out by the Federation at its two previous sessions, has, in utter disregard of almost the entire body of Indian opinion of all shades, including the British Indian Delegation to the Joint Select Committee introduced further highly objectionable and reactionary features rendering responsible Government in the Provinces and the Centre, which the British Government profess to give to India, wholly illusory.

J. P. C. Reforms Unwanted

The Federation is convinced that any constitution based on the lines of "the Joint Select Committee's Report will be [illegible] to all shades of Indian political opinion, and will, far from allaying very much intensify the present deep political discontent in the country.

The Federation therefore does not want any Legislation based upon the Joint Select Committee's Report.".

Sharp passages-at-arms are reported to have been the feature of to-day's discussions at the Subjects Committee of the Liberal Federation.

The draft resolution embodying the Federation's opinion on the Joint Parliamentary Report is reported to have evoked a heated debate lasting over three hours. While the original draft stated that the recommendations of the J.P.C. Report were unacceptable and that Reforms were wholly illusory, Dr. Paranjpe, it is reported, wanted it to be laid down that it was preferable to remain under the present Constitution than to accept the impending Constitution based on the J.P.C. plan.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad opposed this change, while Mr. Venkatram Sastri favoured it.

Feelings in the House ran high and a division seemed inevitable, when the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri appealed for unanimous decision. Discussions were carried during the adjournment, and an amicable solution was arrived that no Legislation based on this Report would be acceptable to the Liberal Party.—United Press.

PARANJPE FOR "STATUS QUO"

Heated Debate In Subjects Committee Meeting

POONA, Dec. 29.

The Subjects Committee of the Liberal Federation assembled this noon at the Gokhale Hall, Pandit Kunzru presiding.

A full contingent of delegates was present. On the agenda was a draft resolution of nearly 3,000 words on the J.P.C. report and Indian constitutional reform. The general feeling in the House was that the draft was too long, and that a shorter resolution should be drawn up.

Accordingly a sub-committee consisting of the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Jatindranath Basu of Bengal and Mr. Gokhale of the Servants of India Society was appointed by the Subjects Committee to draft a fresh resolution on the subject.

The Committee then adopted a draft resolution relating to Indians in Zanzibar in an amended form.

Meanwhile, the Sub-Committee appointed to draft a resolution on the J.P.C. Report assembled in an adjoining room and finished its work in a short time. This resolution was submitted to the Subjects Committee, and discussion on it commenced.

PARANJPE'S AMENDMENT

Dr. Paranjpe, in moving his amendment that it was preferable to continue under the existing constitution till India got a better constitution than the one foreshadowed in the J.P.C. report, made a forceful speech condemning the reactionary proposals in the report.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad opposed the amendment on the ground that it was inadvisable to frame such a

(Continued on page 8.)

IN LAST COMPETITION
Three Successful Competitors
Won Prizes Of
Rs. 166-10-8 EACH
Now it is Your Time to Earn
SUBSTANTIAL PRIZES
in
ATTRACTION COMPETITION
You may send any number of entries
Closing Date 9th January 1935

MAHATMA AND VICEROY'S BAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, December 29.

The "National Call" says that in connection with Gandhiji's proposed visit to the frontier, altogether wrong information has been given as to the possibility of the Mahatma seeking arrest, in case permission is not granted to him by the Viceroy.

Regarding the suggestion made in certain papers that Mr. C. F. Andrews had an interview with Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member of the Government of India and hinted that in case permission was not granted to Gandhiji, the latter might resort to an indefinite fast, a paper says, from inquiries made in official and non-official circles, that Mr. Andrews did meet and talk on several matters with Sir Henry Craik, in which he is interested in connection with his visit to India and Gandhiji".

But the report of Gandhiji's intention to resort to an indefinite fast is totally unfounded.

STOP PRESS.

MADRAS GOVERNOR OUT FOR TWO RUNS.

MADRAS, December 29.

For the first time in the history of Madras Cricket, the head of the Province donned flannels and led a strong side against the Madras Cricket Club in a one day match to-day which ended in a win for M.C.C. by 49 runs, the M.C.C. making 215 runs and the Governor's Eleven, 166, Lord Erskine made two runs, and was out to a catch by Captain Shaw, who skippered the M.C.C. team. —A.P.

YUGOSLAV-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE

GENEVA, Dec. 29.

As a sequel to the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute over the responsibility for the assassination of King Alexander, the member of the League have been invited to suggest measures for the suppression of terrorism.

The Secretary-General of the League is circulating to all members part of the text of the League Council's resolution of December 10 for the settlement of the dispute dealing with the constitution committee of experts to formulate an international convention for the repression of terrorism and simultaneously inviting suggestions by January 31.—Reuter.

CHACO WAR

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 29.

The most important battle in the Chaco war is in progress. According to an official bulletin from La Paz, Bolvians claim to have arrested the Paraguayan advance towards Villa Montes. Bitter hand to hand fighting occurred in Capirenda Carandaiti sector, forty miles from Villa Montes, where 30,000 Paraguayans launched a general attack. The Bolivian Government claims that the Bolivian front has been reconsolidated and the troops whose morale is established are now fighting gallantly.—Reuter

IN GRAND RECEPTION OF THE

COMING NEW YEAR

A WONDERFUL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

2 SHOWS DAILY

5 p. m. Sunday, 30th December 1934. 9-30 p. m.

Prof. KEELERY'S FAMOUS

"Whiteway Circus"

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

DON'T MISS THE MISSES! DON'T MISS THE MISSES!
THE THRILLING DENTAL TRAPEZE BY MISS RUTH & MISS EMILY.
The Boneless CHILD-ACROBAT—Miss Tara.
Wonderful JUGGLING by Miss Ernesta Mariani & 'Funny Sunny.'
The Dare-devil Miss Devi & Miss Cheiru at the DOUBLE TRAPEZE.
MERRY DANCES by Miss Sonia.
DEATH-DEFYING STUNTS on FIVE HORIZONTAL BARS.
The Funniest MONKEY-RACE and the sensational TIGER-JUMP!

Location:— Nana Chowk Gowalia Tank Road,
Prices of admission: From Gallery As. 9 to Box Rs. 4-8.

Special Arrangement for Ladies | Tram Arrangement After the Shows.

NALINI TARKHAD.

KRISHNA

Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEE at 3 P.M. on SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS.
WORDS OF GREAT MEN ARE EVER TRUE!
and so are those of
SIR PRABHASHANKER PATTANI
PRABHAT'S SUPER EPIC
AMRIT MANTHAN
The only Picture for THE FAMILY

RUNNING FOR THE 12th WEEK
and STILL AS CROWDED AS EVER!

Direction: WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LIMITED.

GANDHARV CINETONE'S PRINCELY FANTASY

MAHARANI

Featuring the Soft and Sweet BENGAL NIGHTINGALE

PADMA DEVI

And An ALL-STAR CAST:
MISS SHIRIN, RAJA PANDIT, MUBARAK, S. BABURAO, S. N. CHAPEKAR, B.A.

DAILY 3 SHOWS: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sats. Suns and Holidays

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Glorious Second 2ND WEEK!

SEE THE ACTUAL SCENES of the WORLD FAMOUS TEMPLES of MADURA and RAMESHWAR in the Glorious "MAHARANI"

PADMADEVI

AJANTA'S New Year Greetings
Brings
"ROMANCE"
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"DURDE DILL"
at the IMPERIAL Very Soon
IT BRINGS A FIRST-MAGNITUDE
Star in LOVELY LALITA
And it brings BEAUTY, THRILL and ROMANCE with loads of fun, music, singing and dancing!

IT'S AN AJANTA PICTURE and a BHAVNANI LYRIC for the family

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Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lad Supdtts. and Supdtts. up to Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Laksmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore (3441).

Energetic Canvassers wanted immediately. Apply soon to Mr. H. Chavda, 23, Medows Street, (first floor), either in person or by post. Canvassers in up-country are also wanted.

Wanted 5 capable assistants as Store-keeper and agent for Perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. Travelling and rent extra. For particulars apply BECPWO, Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3434).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow Chikalwadi, Bombay.

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-3-0 per bottle. Stockist:— F. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (3382).

56 EDUCATIONAL.

New Term commences from 2nd January for Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Insurance, etc. Service guaranteed. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33, Medows Street. (3462)

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

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DADAR, B. B.
From TO-DAY the 30th Dec.

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee: To-day, To-morrow and on Tuesday at 2-30 p.m.
LAST CHANCE TO SEE & HEAR TAMIL TALKIE
PAVALKODI
TO-DAY, SUNDAY
the 30th Dec. at 11-30 A. M. only.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR ATTRACTION AT THE EXCELSIOR

JACK HULBERT funnier than ever in "THE CAMELS ARE COMING"

DAILY THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
There is no Free List

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NEXT Saturday, SAROJ

Greatest vehicle—Marvel of Music, Mirth and Melodrama

MOVIETONE'S GOLD DIGGERS

SHAHBAHER RAM

PARKLING— dialogues, songs and story by Pt. "BETAB"
ISTORICAL achievement in the annals of Indian Filmdom
WE-inspiring and inimitable stars feature
ILARIOUS..... Punches of Love and romance with mysterious background—
EAUTIES that will bewitch you—not one but many in magnificent dances
CTIONS! Thrills! Chills! Spills!
ERE ARE: Master NISSAR and Sardar Akhtar
XCELLENT and lavish settings and all the pageantry
OMANCE of the days when daggers and swords and wine and woman ruled the hearts of men—
MOURS of the East shown in BEST and marvellous plot to make
ERRY your "ID" days with brilliant and refreshing picture like this

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Personal Supervision by
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with
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JANI BABU,
DULARI, BIBI
NEXT SATURDAY
at
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.

THIS WEEK
NEW THEATRE'S
PURAN BHAKTA
Starring:
KUMAR, UMASHASHI

SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK

A social drama that vividly portrays the social evils of the Hindu society.

"SAMAJ-KI-BHUL"

She was sacrificed at the altar of custom which proves bane to the society.

Featuring:
Miss DULARI, JILLOO, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI
with
Miss LALITA, SAYED AHMED, ABDUL and others.

Director: HOMI MASTER.

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Running this Week
Every Reel A Heart Throb Before your eyes
The living chapters of Mythology roar

SAGAR'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION
THE BIRTH OF HANUMAN
OR
SATI ANJANI

Starring:
PANNA
S. BABURAO
MEHBOOB
KHATOON

Directed by:—
KANJIBHAI RATHOD

Time: 5-30, 8 & 10-30. Sat., Sun. & Holidays 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM.

POWDERHALL SPRINT ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

246 Entries Received For Famous Race

An entry of 246 has been received for the Powderhall 130 yards handicap—the greatest professional running event of the year—which opens at Powderhall Grounds, Edinburgh, on New Year's Day.

The handicap has been framed from W. McFarlane (Glasgow), who, when he won from scratch last January, created a record by winning on successive occasions.

McFarlane will not be a competitor this year, as he is now on his way to Australia.

Malcolm Dunn, the Australian, has been allotted three yards, and J. Carroll (Elswick) and Paddy Chester (Edinburgh) are the nearest backmarkers, each off 3-1/2 yards.

There are 12 representatives from Wales including C. J. Thomas (Barry), who finished third in the final heat on the last occasion.

IN LINE WITH IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

Tatas Also Duplicate Their Present Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service

In order to correspond with the duplicated services of Imperial Airways to and from Calcutta, Tata Sons, Limited will also duplicate their present Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service with effect from the 4th January 1935, on which date, their first duplicated service will leave Madras for Karachi to connect with the first duplicated Westbound service of Imperial Airways leaving Karachi on Sunday the 6th January 1935.

From this date onwards Tata's machines will arrive from Karachi at Bombay every Monday and Friday at 13-40 p.m. and will leave Bombay for Karachi each Tuesday and Friday at 10-30 a.m. The detailed timings of the service from the 4th January 1935 will be as shown in their revised time-table.

HYDERABAD, PORT OF CALL

A matter of further interest to the public which coincides with the duplication of their Karachi-Madras service is the inclusion of Hyderabad (Deccan) as a port of call on their route. Hitherto Tatas have operated their service via Bellary, but as a result of negotiations with the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam, Tatas will divert their service via Hyderabad with effect from the 4th January 1935, on which day their machines leaving Madras and Karachi will call at Hyderabad for the first time, arriving there at 17.25 hours. It is interesting to note that the journey between Bombay and Hyderabad can now be accomplished within 4 hours as against approximately 18 hours by the fastest train.

SINGLE & RETURN JOURNEYS

The fare per passenger between Bombay and Hyderabad is Rs. 80 for a single journey and Rs. 144 for the return journey. Passengers travelling through to Madras can leave Bombay after lunch, arrive Hyderabad the same afternoon, and be comfortably accommodated at one of the hotels at Secunderabad for the night, proceedings to Madras the next morning, and arriving there at 09-55 hours.

All bookings in respect of these journeys by air can be made either directly with Tata Sons, Ltd., Aviation Department, Bombay House, Bruce Street, or with any of their authorised booking agents on the route.

A revised time-table of the service is attached herewith.

KARACHI-MADRAS AIR MAIL SERVICE (Via Hyderabad)
TIME TABLE

SOUTHBOUND

Monday	06-30 hrs.	dep. Karachi	Friday	06-30 hrs.	dep. Karachi.
,,	10-20 ,,	arr. Ahmedabad	,,	10-20 ,,	arr. Ahmedabad.
,,	10-50 ,,	dep. ,,	,,	10-50 ,,	dep. ,,
,,	13-40 ,,	arr. Bombay	,,	13-40 ,,	arr. Bombay.
,,	14-10 ,,	dep. ,,	,,	14-10 ,,	dep. ,,
,,	18-10 ,,	arr. Hyderabad	,,	18-10 ,,	arr. Hyderabad.
Tuesday	06-30 ,,	dep. ,,	Sat:	06-30 ,,	dep. ,,
,,	09-55 ,,	arr. Madras.	,,	09-55 ,,	arr. Madras.

NOTHBOUND

Monday	14-00 hrs.	dep. Madras	Friday	14-00 hrs.	dep. Madras
,,	17-25 ,,	arr. Hyderabad.	,,	17-25 ,,	arr. Hyderabad
Tuesday	06-30 ,,	dep. ,,	Sat:	06-30 ,,	dep. ,,
,,	10-30 ,,	arr. Bombay	,,	10-30 ,,	arr. Bombay
,,	11-00 ,,	dep. ,,	,,	11-00 ,,	dep. ,,
,,	13-50 ,,	arr. Ahmedabad	,,	13-50 ,,	arr. Ahmedabad
,,	14-20 ,,	dep. ,,	,,	14-20 ,,	dep. ,,
,,	18-10 ,,	arr. Karachi.	,,	18-10 ,,	arr. Karachi

MOTOR DRIVER'S SURPRISE

Goes To Renew His License And Is Taken Into Custody

A motor driver who went to the Motor Vehicles Department to renew his license had a surprise in store for him when he was taken into custody for an accident in which he is alleged to have been involved in February 1931.

It appears that Baboo Pundlik, the accused was driving a Motor Lorry No. X-8887 on February 9, 1931 along Victoria Garden Road when he collided with a dog-cart and also knocked down four other persons. The accused was absconding since then and all attempts to trace him had failed.

On Friday the accused went to the Motor Vehicles Department to renew his licence and it was stated he was placed under arrest.

The accused was placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrade, Bombay, on Saturday and remanded into custody to enable the police to make further inquiries.

CHEQUE FOUND, ON ROAD

Man Who Tries To Cash It Arrested

An attempt to cash a cheque for Rs. 1,300 found on the road led to the arrest of Sattar Hussein on Thursday at the National City Bank of New York.

The accused was placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate on Saturday and bailed out in the sum of Rs. 200 of which Rs. 100 was ordered to be deposited in cash.

The Police stated in their application that Messrs. Nazar Haji Musa and Co. informed the National City Bank of New York that a cheque drawn for Rs. 1,300 was lost or misplaced and requested the Bank to stop payment if the cheque was presented over the counter.

On Thursday the accused presented the cheque which was a bearer cheque for payment at the Bank.

The Bank authorities reported the matter to the complainants who immediately went to the Princess Street Police Station and reported the matter.

The accused was then arrested and taken into custody.

Heavy rain has fallen in Cyrpus ending the disastrous drought which prevailed there during recent years. Unfortunately the downpour was so severe that it caused a rupture in the biggest water reservoir in island leading to destructive floods.

WOMAN DIES FROM BURNS

Receives Fatal Injuries From Lamp

A verdict of death due to shock following burns accidentally sustained from a lamp, was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Saturday at the inquest held on the body of Kamubai, widow of Lochundas Ghulabdas.

The nephew of the woman, in evidence said that, on Dec. 24, Kamubai had gone to switch off the light when lamp kept burning for "puja" purposes, came in contact with her 'saree.'

She was treated by a private doctor and died early this morning.

In her dying statement she deposed that she did not blame any one for the accident.

STORY OF BINOCULARS

Police Arrest Suspect Who Denies Charge

A Parsi visitor from Poona to attend the Bombay Races was arrested by the Maharbawdi Police on Friday night, on a charge of theft of two pairs of binaculars, belonging to another Parsi gentleman, who had also come down from Poona.

The accused Navrozjee Merwanjee was placed before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday, and ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100, of which Rs. 50 was to be deposited in cash.

Mr. D.M. Motabhai, the complainant came down to Bombay on December 27 and was residing in Laud Mansions, Queens Road. The accused was also staying in the same room.

It was alleged that the complainant left two pairs of binoculars in his room and went out. On his return he found them missing. The accused was arrested on suspicion and during the course of inquiries it is alleged the accused pointed out the man to whom he had handed over the two pairs of binoculars, and the Police recovered the property.

Mr. Coyajee appeared on behalf of the accused and applied for bail which was granted.

Counsel stated that the pair of binoculars had been lent to the accused by the complainant and the charge of theft was false.

Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Co.

The annual general meeting of the Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Company was held on Saturday at Sudama House.

The statement of accounts was adopted and the retiring Directors Messrs. Dharamsey Ratansy Morarji and Dharamsey Khatau were re-elected for the ensuing year.

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WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer For Power Common	4
Amer For Power 7 per cent Pref	17
Amer For Power 5 per cent Del.	56
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	35
Elec Bond 6 per cent Pfd	40
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	104
Western Union Telgm	33
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	29 5/8
Baltimore and Ohio	14
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	24
Union Pacific R R	105
Great North Pfd	17
National Distillers	29
Hiram Walker	25
Amer Tobacco B	83
Dupont de Nemours	96
Canadian Pacific	12
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co.	16
Amer Locomotive	18
General Foods	35
Radio Pref B	41
U S Rubber	17
N Y N H and Hartfor R R	12
Bathlehem Steel	32
United States Steel	38
American Smelting	39
Noranda Mines	33
Int Nickel of Canada	24
Anaconda Copper	11 5/8
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco	45
Int Harvestor	42
Ford Motors of Canada A'	28
General Motors	33 7/8
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
St Oil of N J	43
Phillips Petrol	15
Atlantics Refining	26
Socony	14 1/8
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	15
Eaton Mfg	19
Chase Bank	22 1/2
National City Bank	20 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	330
Celanese Corporation of Amer	34
National Dairy	17
Goodrich Tyre	11
Goodyear Tyre	25

Market acts strong

U S Steel operating 36 per cent of Capacity

Car loadings up 16,425

SILVER AND GOLD

Silver Goes Up

Bombay, Dec 29

During late last evening silver prices on the local market went up rapidly on news of higher London fixing of the white metal February settlement went up to Rs 65-13 against close at Rs 65-7-6 at 5-30 p.m

This morning also at the opening a very strong tone was evinced when February was quoted at Rs. 66-2 However at higher levels buying power faded and prices owing to poor support began to rule easier.

On Friday London fixing of the white metal was 1/4 pence higher Spot prices in New York also went up by 1/2 cent per ounce. Futures on the Montreal Exchange showed a sharp rise of 65 points Steadier tone was reported on Shanghai Exchange which opened at 1-4 7/8.

Following favourable advices from foreign markets local market also managed to keep up the steady tone Later prices witnessed a small setback

February after touching lowest at Rs. 65/8 began to revive London silver was quoted 3/16 pence higher. As a result of which prices were further pushed up

Gold section did not show any animation where business was normal and prices fluctuations practically nil.

London gold prices on Friday were fixed at 27-6-10½ showing no departure from its last close Sterling Dollar and Sterling Franc rates were quoted at 4 93 5/8 and 74.71 respectively

Slightly easier tendency in the Cross Rates caused some steadiness in the gold prices on the local Exchange Against last close of Rs. 35-1 for February settlement, it opened at Rs. 35-1-6 Thereafter prices moved in a narrow grove, outside business was very small

The days closing sterling and Franc Rates were quoted at 493 9/16 and 74-65 respectively. The prices were stationary

Rates at 6 p.m. were as under:-
Silver Ready Rs. 65-11.
Silver February Rs. 66.
Silver March Rs. 66-6.
Gold Ready Rs. 35.
Gold February Rs. 35-1-6.
Gold March Rs. 35-2-6.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935

Bombay, Dec 29

The Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p
9 a.m.	6 10 9
12 noon	6 11 9
2 p.m	6 11 6
3-30 p.m.	6 11 6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec 28

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. ..

Karachi per cwt. ..

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 29

Gold Bar Fine per oz. 27/0 10-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON

Sentiment Batter: Spinners And Trade Buying

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

All the American Trading Centres presented a brighter sentiment and a cheerful attitude yesterday with the general trend decidedly higher.

Traders in general are now awaiting President Roosevelt's address to the Congress. There is much conjecture on the subject and the latest report from Washington states that the address will be purely of a general character and that no clear specific recommendations will be made at present.

The cotton market opened with a firmer tendency on better advices from Liverpool than expected and on the support of buying by foreign interests. The strength of the Chicago Grain market, the rise in Securities and improved demand in spot were also equally important factors that helped the market to keep prices on the up grade till the close of the session.

The selling orders placed through by Southern interests and some Commission Houses were readily absorbed by trade interests and market finally recorded a closing gain of 8 to 14 points in all Deliveries.

Senator Bankhead is planning a new legislation whereby the Administration will be empowered with permanent powers to regulate cotton production. The Bill is expected to be in line with the Bankhead Act with the Secretary for Agriculture to determine the desired production.

The general business conditions are reported to be improving and it is expected, that by the turn of the year a better market will be witnessed.

The Chicago Grain Exchange witnessed a very narrow trading, due to lack of fresh incentives The market was totally devoid of outside support. Wheat prices however closed fractionally higher owing to absence of selling pressure.

The Stock Exchange displayed a firmer tendency and ruled strong and active with the general list finishing considerably higher

The New York cotton market opened with a firm tone May Delivery being quoted at 12.69 showing a rise of five points from the previous close. The encouraging advices from Liverpool and buying by foreign interests imparted the earlier strength The opening level is also recorded as the lowest touched during the session.

The market was further supported by the firmness in Chicago Grains, the rise in Securities and the widening demand in spot. Besides Spinners also appeared as good buyers.

The small selling orders brought forth by some Commission Houses and Southern interests were well met with and prices made a steady advance May touching the highest for the day at 12.75 plus 11.

At this stage however, the market experienced a slackness in demand consequent upon which a quiet tone prevailed for the rest of the session. Prices moved in a narrow range and finally closed at a net gain of 10 points May standing at 12.74. The spot market also advanced by 10 points and closed at 12.85.

Receipts at all U.S. Ports amounted to 18,000 bales and exports 5,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS

Following the strength in the New York futures, the New Orleans market also presented a firm front and the rates for January and March closed at 12.52 plus 13 and 12.57 plus 11 The spot Market advanced by 11 points and closed at 12.88.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Tone steady January liquidation Scattered hedging well taken by trade and Bombay interests

Liverpool: No weakness despite liquidation

Bullish

New York: Good demand for nears from spot houses and trade Some commission house and Southern selling

New York: Sentiment is improving Trade buying old crop. October affected by hedge selling. Secretary for Agriculture believed to be considering 1935 production 1,15,00,000. Better undertone. Looks higher

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable —

Liverpool: New York affected favourably by inflation talk. Cloth sales continue good

Messrs. M and B Stern state —

The market was steady on trade and foreign buying and also stronger Wall Street advices

It is understood that Senator Bankhead is planning legislation to endow the Government with permanent powers to regulate cotton production The new Bill will be substantially along the lines of the Bankhead Act with the Secretary for Agriculture empowered to determine the desired production With the turn of the year we look for a further improvement in prices and continue to recommend purchases

Silver The Chinese Government's recommendation to Bankers to encourage the importation of silver has imparted strength to the local market. It is reported that a large short interest of option dealers exists and should the American Government decide in the near future to raise the purchasing limit on foreign silver, a sharp advance is anticipated

Holidays The Liverpool market will be closed on 31st instant and 1st January

The New York market will be closed on 1st January

Monday and Tuesday next being Bank holidays, we shall not issue our report but our office will be open for American orders

We take this opportunity of wishing all our friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Dec 28

January 1935	12. 9?
March 1935	12.68
May 1935	12.74
July 1935	12.78
October 1935	12.66
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec 28

January 1935	12.52
March 1935	12.67
May 1935	12.75
Middling Spot	12.88

NEW YORK.

New York Dec 28

New York 10-05 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.48
March 1935	12.63
May 1935	12.72
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.49
March 1935	12.62
May 1935	12.69

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Dec 28

	Bales
Days Receipts at all U S. Ports	18,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28

	10-12 a.m Quotations	To-day Price
December 1934 ..		6.91
January 1935 ..	6.86	6.87
February 1935 ..		6.86
March 1935	6.85	6.86
April 1935		6.84
May 1935	6.83	6.83
June 1935		6.81
July 1935		6.8
August 1935 ..		6.75
September 1935 ..		6.72
October 1935 ..		6.69
November 1935 ..		6.67
Middling Spot ..		7.2

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Dec 28

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-3?

LONDON SILVER

London Dec 28

Spot	24-3/8
Forward	24-1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Dec 28

Copper Brazier	41-1-4
Yellow Metal	34-3 4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12 1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	228-1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool cotton market opened with a better tone than expected May Delivery being quoted at a rise of 4 points to 6.83. The market received some support from Bombay and Trade buying and made a further advance of one point touching the highest for the day at 6.84 plus .05.

Some liquidation in January and scattered hedge selling appeared at this stage and market developed an easier trend For a while May delivery was traded at 6.81 plus 02 the lowest level for the day.

But the undertone of the market appeared very firm and the general sentiment was rather bullish Consequently the market firmed up again and recovered the earlier loss A steady tone was well kept up thereafter and the session finally closed at the opening level May Delivery being quoted at 6.83 plus 04. The spot market finished at 7.20 plus 04.

EAST INDIAN

The East Indian market presented a very active appearance and the rate for January and March closed at a rise of 18 points to 5.82 and 5.21.

EGYPTIAN

The Egyptian market however evinced a rather nervous tone and the movements were irregular. The rate for Saket January closed at a loss of 2 points to 8.61 while the Upper January finished at a small gain of one point to 7.59

ALEXANDRIAN

The Alexandrian market also ruled active and the rates for Sakel January and Upper December finished at 15.86 plus 06 and 13.83 plus 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Dec 28

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	111/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	119/5

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953 65	110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	121/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	103/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 Cash	101 2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102 14
4 per cent 1948	105 14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	116/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/4
5 per cent 1940/43	109/4
5 per cent 1935	101 6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	109 4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES.

4 per cent B P T 1974	105
4 per cent M Deb 1974	104
5 per cent M Deb 1959	115/8
5 per cent M Deb 1951	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	105/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 28

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS —	
December 1934	8.61
January 1935	8.61
March 1935	8.64
May 1935	8.67
July 1935	8.68
October 1935..	8.67
November 1935	8.67
F.G.F Spot	8.94

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.84
Fine (Good Staple	5.99
Superfine (Good Staple ..	6.14
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.69
Fine (No. 1 Staple	5.84
Choice (No. 1 Staple	5.99
BENGAL —	
Good	3.80
Fine	3.90
Superfine	4.00
SCINDE —	
Good	3.90
Fine	4.00
Superfine	4.1

SEEDS

London Dec. 28

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F ton Jan sellers £9/3/9

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F ton ec./Jan. sellers £11/10/0

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F ton ec./Jan sellers £11/16/3

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Coast C.I.F n Dec./Jan sellers £11/16/3

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton ec./Jan sellers £10/17/6

Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton No offers

LINSEED OILS.

London, Dec 28

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Jan sellers 18/3

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May/Aug sellers 19/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec 28

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per ll sellers 6-5/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec 28.

Wheat Rozaric Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb sellers 21/1-1/2

Wheat Barletta Russ. parcels, Dec./Jan sellers 21/4 1/2

Wheat South Australian. parcels Dec./Jan sellers 23/3

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec 28

T. T. London on —	
Berlin	12 27 1 2
Amsterdam	7.28 3 4
Brussels	21.02 1/2
Madrid	36.64
Milan	57.62
Berne	15.22 1
Paris	74.77
Prague	118.00
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate ..	4.93 7-16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 28

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	72 1-4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent ..	92 1 8
Conversion Loan 2 1/2 per cent. 1961	110-5-8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	108-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	120-1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent	118
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	138
National Bank of India ..	43 3 8
P & O Banking Corporation	10-7 8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Dec 28

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 4 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged,

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan unchanged.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec 29.

The smallness of the Indian crops the expansion in India, and the increasing industrial activity have been controlling the cotton market, where a bullish feeling still prevails.

The foreign cotton markets yesterday, displayed a firmer tone and closed nigher. On account of these advices, the local cotton market witnessed renewed buying, especially on the part of option dealers as a result of which Broach April/May rate soared upto Rs 245 late last night But later, the usual realising operations appeared whereby the rate eased off to some extent.

Trading commenced this morning at Rs 242-12 for the Broach April/May delivery and the tone remained firm

The market eased by about eight annas on selling by Commission Houses A further decline was, however checked and towards afternoon the market firmed up again and Broach April/May stood at Rs. 243-12

As the session progressed, speculative selling came forward in abundance, the market received a rude shock, and a precipitous fall was evinced Broach rate tumbling down to Rs 240/8. Market steadied up to some extent and closed easy at 3 p.m. The closing are quoted below:—

Broach April/May Rs. 241.
Oomra Dec/Jan. Rs. 230-8.
Oomra March Rs. 226-8.
Bengal Dec/Jan Rs. 154-12.
Bengal March Rs 157-12.
The double option rate for Broach April/May Rs. 20-8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 28

Broach A/M 1935 opening 240 3/4; highest 243 1/2; lowest 240; closing 241 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 227 3/4; highest 230 1/2; lowest 227 3/4; closing 229 1/2

Oomra March opening 224 1/2; highest 228 1/2; lowest 224 1/2; closing 226

Bengal D/J opening 153; highest 154 3/4; lowest 153; closing 153 3/4

Bengal March opening 156; highest 157 3/4; lowest 156; closing 157

Tellinandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 20 1/2

Tellinandi for Broach settlement (21-1-35) Rs 10

SEEDS AND GRAINS

Bombay, Dec. 29

The Bombay Linseed market maintained a fairly steady tone to-day. Fractional gains were registered at close

Wheat section ruled rather quiet though good amount of business changed hands.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	6 11 9
Wheat January	4 2 6
Wheat May	4 11 3

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 21st December 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	6,80,18,000
Other Deposits	73,70,80,000
Sundries	1,92,04,000
Rs	93,33,02,000

ASSETS.

	Rupees
Government Securities	42,19,54,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,00,00,000
Loans	3,63,93,000
Cash Credits	14,40,19,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,56,18,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	32,00,000
Dead Stock	2,50,71,000
Sundries	80,97,000
Balances with other Banks	4,29,000
	70,47,81,000
Cash	22,85,21,000
Rs.	93,33,02,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	806,700
Advances and Investments in London	1,490,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	36,300
Percentage	27.72
Bank Rate	3 1/2 per cent.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	
Public deposits	12,16,000	increase.
Other deposits	44,04,000	decrease.
ASSETS	Rs.	
Bank's investments	73,69,000	decrease
Loans	1,08,87,000	increase
Cash credits	1,49,000	increase
Bills discounted and purchased	54,11,000	decrease
Cash	68,34,000	decrease
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	1,00,00,000	increase
Percentage	27.72	

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec 29

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Ready

LONDON—
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan-May

Banks selling T T 1/6 June-Dec 35

Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Dec-February

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8 Dec-Feb

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Dec-February

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 March-July

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 272 1/2

Banks selling T T 270 1/2

Banks buying T T 268 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 557

Banks buying D D 567

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8

Banks buying T T 77 1/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 116 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 94 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4 93 5/8 28th instant

Shanghai/London 1/4 7/8 29th instant

Japan/London 1/1 31/32 29th instant

Java/London 7 25 1/4 28th instant

London/Paris 74.71 28th instant

London/Belgium 21 02 1/2 28th instant

London/Switzerland 15.22 1/2 28th instant

London/Italy 57 62 28th instant

London/Berlin 12.27 1/2 28th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 28th instant

London/New York 4.93 7/16 28th instant

London/Amsterdam 7 28 3/4 28th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold 27-0-10 1/2 27th instant 27-0-10 1/2 28th instant

Silver London Ready 24 1/8 27th instant 24 3/8 28th instant

Silver London Forward 24 1/4 27th instant 24 1/2 28th instant

Silver New York Ready 54 1/4 27th instant 54 5/8 28th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 27th instant 5/8 per cent 28th instant

London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 27th instant 11/16 per cent 28th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 2 per cent.

3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.

6 mos 2 per cent

Tone: Tight

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 29th day of December 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

	A-M. 1934/35
12-30	Rs. 243/4
2-30	Rs. 242
4-30	Rs. 241/12
Highest	Rs. 243/12
Lowest	Rs. 240/12
Settlement Rate (clearing)	Rs. 242

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec 29

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 33/10; Highest Rs. 33/15; Lowest Rs. 33/4; Closing Rs. 33/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 38/14; Highest Rs. 39; Closing Rs. 38/1

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 23/15; Highest Rs 24/2; Lowest Rs. 23/13; Closing Rs. 23/15

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/13; Highest Rs. 25; Lowest Rs 24/11; Closing Rs. 24/13

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

PRICES RULES STEADY THROUGHOUT THE WEEK, OFFTAKE ON SPOT BEING ON MODERATE SCALE.

Bombay, Dec 28

Our Sugar market ruled steady throughout the week under review, offtake for Spot sugar being on a moderate scale Spot prices on the whole fluctuated within very narrow limits of about 1 anna per cwt. Forward prices advanced during the week by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt

It is reported that one Chinese firm who imported, about 8000 bags of French Crystal Sugar per s.s. 'Frauenfels' sold the same to the local dealers at about Rs. 3/7/6 to Rs. 3/8 per cwt.

It is also reported that the prominent Importers sold during the week about 6000 tons of Java White Sugar at about Rs 3/9 to Rs. 3/10 per cwt

FOREIGN MARKETS

Java is reported unchanged. London Terminal market ruled quiet with a decline of about 1/2 to 1d. in the prices New York prices dropped by about 2 to 3 points.

SWADESHI SUGAR

During the week under review, about 6000 bags of Swadeshi sugar were received through the Railways, Cawnpore Market is reported unchanged.

ARRIVALS

S S 'Hathimura' arrived during the week with about 10,040 bags of Java sugar.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 55000 bags

The following are quotations ruling in the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3/3 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 3/13 per cwt F B H
S S Hathimura Rs. 3/9 per cwt F B H
S S Tenfield Rs. 3/10 per cwt F B H
Shipment December Rs. 3/9/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment January Rs. 3/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 3/7/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment April-May Rs. 3/7/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment June-July Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs 3/10/3 per cwt F B H
Britannia Sugar:
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt
British Refined Sugar:
Rs. Rs. 13/2 per cwt
Swadeshi Sugar:
Ready Rs. 12/15 to Rs 13/5
Tone: Steady.

MR. V. R. BENGERI COMING TO INDIA

(From A Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Mail).

Mr. V. R. Bengeri, who is an associate in the firm of Solicitors, Messrs. Douglas Grant and Dold, is shortly sailing for India on a short visit. He is the only Indian who is regularly associated with a British Solicitors' concern in London. It is of long-standing, dealing mainly with appeals to the Privy Council and other legal work from India.

Mr. Dold, who is now the sole partner in the firm, comes of the family of the late Mr. A. O. Hume, the father of the Indian National Congress. He has been to India, where he claims a host of friends amongst both Indians and Europeans. He is highly qualified in his profession, being an M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.B. (Lond.)

Mr. Bengeri hails from the Karnatak, where his father, the late Rao Bahadur R. P. Bengeri, was well-known. He has been in England for a number of years, coming here after taking his degree in Law from the Bombay University

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT AGRA IN JANUARY

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Dec. 28.

The Agra Congress Committee is going to hold an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition by the middle of January 1935.

The site chosen for the exhibition is near the Gandhi Park formerly known as Hewett Park, Agra City Station and the new Agra University buildings.

The prospectus of the exhibition is now ready and can be issued to the applicants.

LIGHT RAIN IN U. P.

POONA, Dec. 29.

There have been local thundershowers in Punjab and Kumaon Hills while scattered falls of rain have occurred in the plains of United Provinces, West Central Provinces and Tenasserim. Temperatures are markedly below normal in Punjab and Kumaon Hills. A western disturbance is causing a rise in temperature in North Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dalhousie, Saugor and Seoni, quarter of an inch each; Mergui three quarters and Tavoy a quarter.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain will occur along the North-West Frontier and in Lower Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees 3.4 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.7 degrees 0.0

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 140 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-12-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.7deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Madras.—The Council of the All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, has decided to form a separate province for Kerala for Khadi work and a branch of the Association comes into existence from January 1, 1935.—A. P.

A high tribute to the Indian system of medicine and condemnation of hostility of some allopathic practitioners towards indigenous system were expressed by Dr. Tirumurti at the Government School of Indian medicine.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY FURTHER 4 POINTS

Possibility Of Inflation In Next Congress

CONTINUED UPWARD TREND IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat, Linseed And Jute Firm But Rubber Unchanged

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

On Saturday, crossrates ruled slightly easy.

FURTHER RISE IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market was steady on good trade buying. Prices registered a further small rise. The undertone was firm on the possibility of inflation in the next Congress.

BULLION PRICES IMPROVE FURTHER

London gold and silver prices improved further to-day.

WHEAT AND LINSEED FIRM.

Wheat and linseed ruled firm on unfavourable crop reports.

JUTE STRONG BUT RUBBER UNCHANGED.

Jute was strong but rubber was unchanged

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE VERY FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was very firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Dec. 29.

Previous closing	12.74
To-day's opening	12.75
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	12.78
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.84
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 245

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 29.

Cotton was quiet in the absence of any important buying and lack of fresh developments from Washington but the underlying sentiment continued hopeful in view of the talk of the possibility of inflation at the next Congress based on the belief that the budget deficit and winter relief will be met by extra financing operations. Meanwhile traders are awaiting President Roosevelt's address to the Congress although some quarters are not expecting any important pronouncements.

Trading in May commenced at 12.75 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing. The market displayed some slight activity on trade price fixing and covering influenced by steadiness of Liverpool but thereafter prices showed an inclination to sag under January weekend liquidation with the price falling to 12.73. At this level, prices began to firm up on renewed buying activity and trade calling with May finally closing at 12.78 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 29.

The following were the opening ranges:

January (12.49/12.50) 12.57 12.57
March (12.60/12.60) 12.69 12.69
May (12.69/12.69) 12.76 12.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.88) 6.87
American March (6.87) 6.86
Egyptian January (8.64) 8.63
Egyptian March (8.67) 8.65

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 29.
10-45 p.m.

Broach A.M moved between Rs. 241-12 and Rs. 242-8 at night. The rate at 10-45 was Rs. 242-8 with New York closing futures 4 points up.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 29.

The following were the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 32 3/4) dol 34
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 7/8) dol 11 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 37 3/8) dol 38 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 82) dol 85 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 29.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 29.

Previous closing	4.93 5/8
To-day's opening	4.93 1/2
To-day's closing	4.93 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 29.

Previous closing	4.93 7/16
To-day's opening	4.93 5/8
To-day's closing	4.93 9/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 29.

Previous closing	74.71
To-day's opening	74.71
To-day's closing	74.65
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 29.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 5/8, and then eased to 4.93 9/16 and thereafter the rate remained practically steady. The closing rate was 4.93 9/16.

The franc opened at 74.71, but subsequently it fell to 74.69. The closing rate was 74.65.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 29.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	24 3/8d.	24 9/16d.
Forward	24 1/2d.	24 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 29.

Gold (£7-0-10 1/2) £7-0-11 1/2

BULLION

London, Dec. 29.

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 3/8d.) 24 9/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-0-10 1/2) £7-0-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 29.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 29.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5-62 1/2) 5-62

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 60 1/4 and May 62 1/4. The market displayed fairly good activity on speculative buying influenced by unfavourable crop reports from abroad with good business reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 29.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.00 1/2. Prices improved on commission house buying and some covering.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 29.

Argentine linseed opened steady and improved on good speculative buying and covering influenced by unfavourable crop reports with February finally closing at 11.82.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 29.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin £222 1/8 sellers £228 3/8 sellers Dull closed.

Lead (£10 3/8 buyers £10 1/2 sellers Easy) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £32) closed

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 3/8 paid and value) £17 1/2 value.

Dunlop Dec (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers.

Lightning Dec (£18 1/2 sellers) £18 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/4) 6 1/4 paid and buyers.

April-June (6 1/2) 6 1/2 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan. (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 3/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£11 3/4 paid) £12 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 11 9
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	6 11 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 11 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Wheat January	4 2 6
Wheat May	4 11 3
Linseed May	6 11 3

The tone was steady.

New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (37.65) 37.59
London on Shanghai (1-4 5/8) 1-5
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65-7 65-13 and 66-3 for ready Posh and Mali delivery respectively little more interest was displayed owing to speculative buying influenced by favourable foreign news but the rise attracted some profit-taking which brought a slight fall. However with London advices appearing steadier prices recovered and closed steady at Rs. 65-11, 66-1 and 66-7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/0/6, 35/1/6 and 35/2/6. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any important transaction and quieter movements in the Foreign exchange after fluctuating within a narrow margin finally closed steady at Rs. 35/0/6, 35/1/6 and 35/2/6.

NOTE CIRCULATION RISES TO 405 MILLION STERLING

CONTINUED SEASONAL EXPANSION BEATS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

Expectations Of Keen Demand For Bills Early In New Year

ABSENCE OF MORE REMUNERATIVE OUTLET FOR CASH RESOURCES ...

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

On the Money Market, chief incidents of the week were firstly, the continued seasonal expansion of note circulation which rose to 405 million sterling, thus beating all previous records, secondly, the demand for loans over the turn of the year.

Borrowers have taken money from the Bank of England at 2 1/2 per cent every working day, aggregating to a large amount.

Discounts now have been showing an easier tendency due to the expectations of keen demand for Bills early in the New Year in the absence of more remunerative outlet for cash resources.

CONGRESS AND LEGISLATURES

Decision To Enter Them Is Not Based On Expectations From Govt.

ETAWAH CITY, December 29.

Dr. Ansari's statement in reply to the Viceroy's speech evoked strong criticism in the Subjects Committee of the U. P. Political Conference this morning which, after a discussion lasting over four hours, adopted the following resolution by an overwhelming majority:—

"This Provincial Conference has read with amazement the statement issued by Dr. Ansari, replying to the Viceroy's speech, made in connection with Congress entry into the Assembly, and records its strong disapproval of the views expressed and the mentality exhibited therein.

This Conference particularly repudiates that part of the statement which says that the Congress gave up civil disobedience in fulfilment of the condition laid down by Sir Harry Haig on behalf of the Government. This Conference wishes to make it clear that the Congress did not adopt any method of work in a spirit of expectations from the Government.

This Conference further notes with regret that a few prominent Congressmen have taken upon themselves, in an irresponsible manner, the task of throwing suggestions which are not only undesirable from the Congress viewpoint, but also deplorably wrong in tactics. This Conference exhorts the people not to be led away by the side-tracking of issues, from the task of winning complete freedom of the country."—A.P.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES

Plea For Direct Touch With Subjects

ETAWAH, Dec. 29.

The Conference expressed heartfelt sympathy with the people of Bengal and the Frontier Province in their sorrow and hardships.

Mr. Narbada Prasad Singh moved and Swami Sampurnanand seconded the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

INDIAN STATES

"This Conference clearly sees that while, on the one hand, the British Government is strengthening its hold upon the Indian States, on the other hand, it is giving power to rulers who can in no way be regarded as true representatives of the people, in the administration of British-ruled India. This Conference draws the attention of the Congress and the All-India Congress Committee to this and requests it to establish direct relations with the subjects of the States instead of with their rulers."

Among the arrivals to-day was Babu Pursottamdas Tandon.

ANSARI'S STATEMENT

Pandit Keshodeo Malaviya moved the adjournment of the Conference as a protest against Dr. Ansari's statement but he was overruled. Subsequently the Pandit moved the resolution condemning Dr. Ansari for issuing such a statement. Swami Sampurnanand and Mr. Damodar Swarup supported the motion, the main argument advanced being that such statements had a tendency to increase the defeatist mentality and carry the Congress towards constitutionalism.

Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant, opposing said that they should not attack each other and show their weakness. He moved an amendment that the Conference reiterated complete independence as its goal and its faith in Satyagraha.—A.P.

"FOREIGN GOODS & MASS POVERTY"

Mr. Jairamdas Opens Sind Arts & Crafts Exhibition

KARACHI (By Mail.)

"Swaraj in fact signifies Sukh-Raj, a kingdom of contentment. But we have impeded its import to a narrow insular channel. We want therefore to explore avenues to lead a life of happy contentment, which would be only best achieved if we pay due attention to our physique, economical welfare and spiritual advancement," observed Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, speaking at the Sind Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

Continuing, he said, "Despite the fact that we are crushed under the load of poverty, yet our brethren insist upon having foreign goods. Every year India imports foreign goods to the value of 200 crores. The reason of our grinding poverty is thus made obvious.—United Press.

Mahatma's Methods Will Triumph In End

BR. WOMEN PAY TRIBUTE

Maude Royden And Corbet Ashby On Village Industries And Women's Movement

KARACHI, Dec. 29.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Dr. Maude Royden and Mrs. Corbet Ashby evinced great interest in the progress made by Indian women. Mrs. Ashby said that the task of organising Indian women was much more difficult than in England where they had a smaller country and were more homogenious.

MAHATMA'S MOVE

She stressed the need for forming association in every village in India. Ideas must penetrate from the towns to the villages. Mahatma Gandhi's new suggestion for industrial organisation has special significance for the women of the world.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN

We feel that Indian women have already made such a tremendous advance in education and social reform and we expect them to become a big political factor.

We feel that Indian women are working towards self-Government. At a time when other countries have abandoned democracy and we feel that their organisation tendered to disappear. Mrs. Ashby emphasised very much that there is greater interest and understanding now exist among the women in England for the problems facing the women of India and there is greater admiration for the work they are doing.

MORE HEAVILY ARMED.

Adverting to the European situation and the work of the League of Nations, Mrs. Ashby said that Europe was more heavily armed now than ever before. But the settlement in Saar between France and Germany is of enormous importance and I think that no Government dare make war because it is afraid of a revolution amongst its own people if it does so. The League's work is so constant and persistent that, inspite of real disasters, it is exercising all the time, formidable pressure towards peace.

THE BEST WAY.

Asked about the Gandhian gospel of non-violence Mrs. Ashby said that personally non-violence is the end. I think that human society works always by stages. In the individual you get sudden conversion, but not in the case of society. Therefore the way to non-violence between nations is to substitute the co-operative force for the national force which is anarchy. Mrs. Ashby said that Mahatma Gandhi has the greatest reputation of any single individual. Mrs. Ashby added that the British are taking enormous interest in the Indian question and the output of literature on India has grown considerably. I do not think that the fundamentals of the India Bill will be altered, but if constructive amendments were put forward definitely to improve some particular point, then there is good chance of the House of Commons accepting the same. She concluded.

BRITISH FEAR.

"There is a fear in the British mind that if the reforms which have achieved the greatest amount of support and unanimity amongst all parties is rejected there is very little chance of any Government of any party colour having a tremendous majority and necessary leisure and opportunity to work out again a solution of so important and complex a problem."

GREATEST LIVING MAN

Both Dr. Royden and Mrs. Ashby intend seeing Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Royden paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's services to humanity and said: "Mahatma is the greatest the living man. I look to his victory over ignorance and fear as a victory of humanity. I believe his methods will ultimately triumph in the world."

Dr. Royden proposes to return to England by air soon after seeing Mahatma Gandhi in the first week of January while Mrs. Ashby, after visiting some cities in India, is proceeding to Cairo where she is attending the All-Egyptian Women's Conference.—A.P.

British Women's Greetings To Their Indian Sisters

MESSAGES OF PEACE AND GOODWILL TO KARACHI CONFERENCE

KARACHI, Dec. 29.

Dr. Maude Roydon and Mrs. Corbet Ashby who have come specially on invitation to attend the All-India Women's Conference brought special messages from the British women to Indian Women. Mrs. Ashby has a message signed by 26 representative associations which says:

BRITISH WOMEN'S GREETINGS

"British women send greetings to Indian sisters—of the All-India Women's Conference. They desire to express their sympathy and admiration for the work Indian women are doing for social and economic reforms and to give assurance they will support them in their gallant fight for a greater measure of suffrage and eligibility. Signatories include Dorothy Halifax, wife of Lord Halifax ex-Viceroy of India. The Association comprises the association of headmistresses of British Commonwealth League, Friends of India League, Guildhouse Fellowship and the national council of women of Great Britain and the Women's Co-operative Guild.

Dr. Royden has two special messages, one from the women of Merthyr whose husbands are unemployed miners which says:

FROM WIVES OF UNEMPLOYED

Women of Merthyr Women's Fellowship to the women of India. We of Merthyr, South Wales, Great British Women's Fellowship take the opportunity of Dr. Royden's visit to India to send with her to the women of India our sincerest greetings. Economic developments daily bring the nations of the world into closer contact with each other and it is our prayer that the peoples of the world may realise, that we are all one family with common interests and responsibilities and at this season of the year we can think of no more fitting goodwish to the women of India than loving greetings of peace and goodwill in your rising up and in your lying down, in your waking and in your sleeping, in your going out and in your coming in in your labour and your leasure, in your laughter and in your tears until all the peoples of the earth come to the great day to which there is no sunset and no dawn."

FROM GUILDHOUSE

Another message from Guildhouse complimenting Indian women on all they have already achieved in the service of their country and sex and invoking God's blessings on the deliberations of the Women's Conference.—A.P. Special.

SARDA ACT FULL OF LOOPHOLES

Women's Conference President Suggests Amendment Of Law

KARACHI, December 29.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, the ninth session of the All-India Women's Conference opened this afternoon at Khaliqdina Hall before a packed house.

On the tastefully decorated platform were seated prominent women including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Maude Royden, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Rani Rajwade, Mrs. Margaret Cousins, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Lady Hidayatullah, Mrs. Mukerjee, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Begum Haroon, Miss Banadurji, the Rani of Sherkote, Mrs. Hamid Ali, Mrs. Hatim Tyabjee and Miss Khemchand.

Nearly 200 delegates from all over India attended.

After Mrs. Homi Mehta, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed the delegates, Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade, proposing Mrs. Rustomji Pardoonji to the Chair, referred to her pioneering work in championing the rights of women.

Lady Hidayatullah seconded and Mrs. Cousins supported the proposal. Amidst acclamation Mrs. Rustomji Pardoonji then occupied the chair.

A strong plea for the introduction of co-education in primary schools in India with a view to removing the present inequality existing between men and women was put forward by Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji in addressing the All-India Women's Conference at Karachi to-day.

She urged that the women of India should press Government to make a larger provision for the education of girls.

As regards general culture, Mrs. Rustomji expressed her liking to establish a "Culture College" where girls could go after leaving school and specialise in two or three subjects one of which should be of a character to enable her to take up some useful occupation. She recommended the formation of a representative committee to make a full inquiry as regards the remodelling of Primary and Secondary Education, and submit their report. The latest European and American methods may be examined and a scheme evolved to suit present conditions.

Purdah System

Mrs. Rustomji appealed to the conference and through it to the men of India to take measures with a view to the abolition of the purdah system, which, she opined, was spreading tuberculosis, among young purdha women.

Referring to the Sarda Act, Mrs. Rustomjee contended that the Act was full of loopholes and said that it was for the Conference to take up this matter afresh during the coming year, collect necessary data, and move for the law being so amended by the new legislatures as to make it really effective.

She appealed for more funds to enable the Lady Irwin College in New Delhi to grow into a Training College fulfilling the highest ideals for women.—A.P.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY

Prof. Davar To Move City Fathers To Consider Problem

The agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the month of January 1935 contains a number of interesting items.

Dr. Homi F. Pavri has given notice to move to give effect to the resolution of the corporation regarding the insanitary condition of the Nul Bazar Municipal School passed on 3-12-1936 and to remove the urinal and the kutchra depot from their present sites. He also wants to erect shops on the ground thus made vacant thereby giving no scope to the public to make nuisance there.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, will move and seconded by Mr. A. P. Sabavala.

"That in view of the urgent nature of the question of relief of unemployment in this City which is pressing hard on all classes and particularly on the middle lower class and the intelligent industrial labour, His Worship the Mayor be requested to take immediate steps to call a meeting of all important commercial, industrial and other bodies he may think best in order to discuss and decide what measures should be adopted in order to meet with this situation."

Dr. J. N. Choksy, will move:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the present policy of Government in allowing a practically free sale of Opium, Bhang, Charas and Ganja is extremely dangerous to the public health and public welfare of the City since it leads to frequent suicides and poisoning increases crime and insanity.

That Government be requested to undertake legislation at the earliest possible opportunity whereby the sale of these intoxicants is restricted, such drugs being sold only as medicinal Preparations.

That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to submit a draft representation to Government on the subject at an early date."

Educational Conference President

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

Principal Seshadri, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided at the session as Rao Bahadur Thakur Chainsingh, President, had left on urgent business.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 9, 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 22, 1353
Parsi: Tir 25, 1304
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 11m.
High Water 5-09, 18-54.
Low Water 12-13, 23-51.

All India Veterinary Conference Bombay Veterinary College Compound Parel.

All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference, Princess Street.

MONDAY, December 31.

New Year's Eve. Public Holiday: Banks closed.

TUESDAY, January 1

New Year's Day: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

THURSDAY, January 3.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

MURZELLO—Danney, of Danney and Coy., expired Saturday evening. Funeral will leave his residence, 53, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday for Salvacao Church.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY

A meeting of the Working Committee of the D. S. Party (Bombay Branch) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p. m. in the dispensary of Dr. Savarkar.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A concert of Indian Music organized by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Dabke Master.

"I. K. B. CRICKET CHALLENGE SHIELD"

The Kanara Young Cricketeers "A" and The Karnataka Sports Club will meet in the Semi-final of the above tournament to-day (Sunday) at 12 p.m. on the Cross Maidan.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Alani" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p.m. Wednesday the 2nd January.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p. m. The Sabbath Kiddush' will be studied. Mr. M. D. Borgawker, will conduct the class.

FLAG SALUTATION

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaum District Congress Committee the monthly Flag Salutation will take place at the Congress House, to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Kifuku Maru" left Moji on December 19 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 14 via usual ports.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Singapore on December 28 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 8, via Penang and Colombo.

ELECTION MEETING

A meeting in connection with the Municipal Election will be held today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Jehabhai Building, Soparibag Road, Parel, when Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi will preside and Sjts. Purshottam Tricumdas, J. C. Maitra, Y. J. Meherally, M. R. Massani, Pattak and others will speak.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"CHRISTMAS—THE FESTIVAL OF BIRTH"

Is Christmas only a Christian festival?
What is its meaning? How to celebrate Christmas?
Sunday, December 30th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections.

PATHE

10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
COLOSSAL SPECTACLE

Cleopatra

with
A CAST OF 8000
NOW IN ITS
THIRD DEMAND WEEK

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Camels are Coming" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Student Tour". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day, to-morrow and on holidays at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"To-day" Daily at 6-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Let's Talk it Over" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, to-morrow and on holidays at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day and Tuesday morning show at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"Cleopatra" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Private Life of Don Juan" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Puran Bhakta". Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Maharani" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Samaj-ki-Bhul" Time as usual.

PALACE—"Footlight Parade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Laurel-Hardy Comedies." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"The Birth of Hanuman or Sati Anjani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Gershom Parkington Quintet. Theima Tuson (Soprano) 8-30 p.m. A Religious Service* Relayed from Croydon Parish Church 9-15 p.m. The Serge Krish Septet 10 Programme of Slavonic Music. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. 10-15 p.m. The Palladium Orchestra. Conducted by Richard Crean. Trefor Jones (Tenor) 10-45 p.m. Charles Lamb Centenary Programme. Written and produced by William MacLurg. "Portrait of Elia," being a study of Charles Lamb 11-15 p.m. Close down

*Electrical recording

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-45 a.m. A Popular Concert 11-15 a.m. Special Children's Service 11-45 a.m. The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-15 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Indian Programme of Instrumental Solos. 7 p.m. Classical and Light Music. 8 p.m. Instrumental Solos. 8-30 p.m. Master Mohila—Bulbul Tarang. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather Report and other News. 9-20 p.m. Studio's Service. 10 p.m. Chamber Music. 11 p.m. Close down.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Rev. Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver a public sermon in the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road opp. G. P. O.) to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

SHRADDHANAND WEEK

The Kakadwadi Arya Samaj will celebrate the last day of Shraddhanand Week at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Arya Samaj Mandir when learned speakers will speak.

CUTCHI STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a debate will be held on "Westernization is a boon to India" to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Grain Merchants Association Hall.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed at 28 Manordas St. Fort to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Christmas—The Festival of Birth" will be subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

TAMIL DRAMA

The members of the Siddha Ranjani Sabha, Matunga will enact Kalyani or 'The Queen of Chastity' A Drama in Tamil on Tuesday January 1, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) At the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

ANTI-COMMUNAL LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the Anti-Communal League, (Bombay Branch) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the office of the League at Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar Road, when the office bearers for the next year will be elected.

LORRY AND TAXI OWNERS' MEETING

A public meeting of the Bombay Lorry and Taxi Owners will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, Near French Bridge to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. to protest against the enhanced tax on Motor vehicles.

A BOMBAY WEDDING

The wedding of Mr. Ratansingh, son of Seth Mathradas Vissanji's brother Mr. Karsandas, with Miss Mirabai Dayal was celebrated at Mr. Karsandas's Bungalow this week end at Malabar Hill with great pomp and ceremony.

DEOGAD EDUCATION BOARD

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Devgad Education Board's proposed school building at Devgad, towards which Mr. Keshavrao Vishnu Gokhale is donating Rs. 4,000, will be performed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar at Devgad on Monday December 31 at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

S. I. WOMEN'S ORCHESTRA

Enthusiastic Reception At The Opera

(By OUR ART CRITIC).

Srimati Vishalakshi's orchestra, composed almost entirely of enlightened women instrumentalists, was unquestionably, the subject of more than merely enthusiastic reception at the Opera House on Friday. It was, decidedly an innovation, social, educational and artistic. It touched thus more than one responsive chord in the cosmopolitan house at the Opera. The "invasion," as it was described was indeed, in many ways a victory.

The combination of "Veena," "Violin," "Mridanga," "Tambura" and the flute appeared to be an orchestral effort naively charming in its unconventionalities. Srimati Vishalakshi conducts the orchestra with marked ability. And, although her songs seemed, for those unfamiliar with South Indian music, to lack immediate appeal, they were recognised for their formal strength. The "Veena" solos by Srimati Vishlakshi deserved a better place than the Opera. The "Veena" combinations were, naturally, more audible. But the beauty of skilled execution was lost, more or less, on the audience. The combinations were felt rather than heard as something pleasantly attractive.

The violin duet and solos by Sita and particularly by Ananthram were well received.

The vocal Mira Bai's "Hari Guna" in "Hindol." was chorused with perceptible effect. The compositions of Thyagraja received the tribute the classical themes deserved. The "Raga Malika" was illustrative of the range of the interplay of "ragas," and the varied instruments. The programme concluded with "Hindusthani Ehairavi" and the traditional "Mangalam" in chorus.

It was, however, the flute, played by Srimati Lalita, which, at the very outset won the wholehearted appreciation of the audience. It was, undoubtedly, the strength of the orchestra. It gave relief and broke the flatness, otherwise inevitable, of the orchestra.

As a flute soloist Srimati Lalita has already won her place, in Bombay, as an artist of great talent. Her flute is sensitive not less to the rich, deep tones of the instrument than to the more "popular" but facile and common play in sharp pitches. Srimati Lalita must look forward to her career as an instrumentalist.

Countess Vera Crassi, President of the Universal Arts' Circle, garlanded, in token of their visit to this City, the courageous troupe of enlightened women, who journeyed from Madras for music to Bombay.

SOUTH INDIAN WOMEN'S ORCHESTRA

The South Indian Women's Orchestra under the leadership of Srimathi Visalakshi will give a benefit performance in aid of the South Indian Education Society at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, December 31, at the South Indian Education Society's School near Kings Circle, Matunga.

"SUPPORT SOCIALISTS"

A public meeting to support the Congress Socialist Candidates, Sjts. Purshottam Tricumdas and J. C. Maitra, will be held at the Nappoo Hall Garden at Matunga to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. when Sjts. C. K. Subramanam, R. Ramnarayan, Ashoke Mehta, Smt. Urmila Mehta and others will address the meeting.

ELECTION MEETING AT CHAUPATTY

An election meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Chaupatty to support the candidature of Messrs. Nimbkar ('D' Ward) and Karnik ('F' Ward) in the ensuing Municipal elections.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

To-day (Sunday) is the last day when the above exhibition held at Mazafarabad Hall, Grant Road, will be kept open to the general public.

Exhibitors are requested to take back their exhibits on the 31st instant and the 1st proximo (Tuesday) between 7-30 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB

The Golden Jubilee of Kshatriya Union Club, will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) to-morrow and Tuesday the first two days will be reserved for the Members of the Community. On the New Year's Day at 4 p.m. Special Congratulatory and Prize Distribution Ceremony will be held at Dadar in a specious pendal (next to Dhuru Hall) under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Patkar.

BAND OF THE 2ND BATTALION

The following is to-day's programme of Band of Second Battalion (The Durham Light infantry)

1 Homage March from "Sigurd Jorsalfar" Grieg; 2 Overture "Fra Diavolo" Auber; 3 Selection "No, No, Nanette" Youmans; 4 (a) Irish Air "Danny Boy" Weatherly; (b) Ride "Husarenritt" Spindler; 5 Serenade "Italienne" Czibulka; 6 A Musical Comedy "Waltz Concoction" Hall; 7 Intermezzo "Hearts and Flowers" Tobani; and 8 Selection "Old and New" Finck.

Regimental March "The Light Barque" God Save the King.

Busy on board too! Mr. C. F. Andrews snapped on the P. and O. Mail boat which left Bombay on Saturday.

FOOD VALUE OF HAND-POUNDED UNPOLISHED RICE

Truth Of Dr. Ansari's Opinion Can Be Tested By Everybody, Says Mahatma

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

"Dr. Ansari's is the latest reasoned opinion received on unpolished rice, whole wheatmeal and gur. I share it with the readers." writes Mahatma Gandhi in the current issue of "Harijan," publishing Dr. Ansari's views.

Gandhiji says that the truth of the opinion expressed by Dr. Ansari can be tested by everybody for himself by trying pure "gur," chakki-ground whole wheatmeal and hand-pounded unpolished rice.

The following is the opinion of Dr. Ansari:

"Of all cereals, rice is the richest in starch, of which it has nearly 50 per cent; the starch in rice has the further advantage of being present in small and easily digestible grains. When boiled, rice swells up and absorbs nearly five times its weight of water, while some of its mineral and other constituents are lost in the process of boiling. But the most important ingredient lost in this process of boiling is the water-soluble Vitamin B. In the process of polishing rice, all outer coverings of the grain are removed, consisting of the husk as well as the pigmental covering containing Vitamin B. Fat and Protein, which are necessary for health and growth. It has been proved that the absence of Vitamin B from polished rice has been instrumental in causing Beri-Beri. Unpolished rice, on the other hand, not being subjected to the boiling process used in polishing rice in the mills, retains Vitamin B as well as the Protein. Fat and mineral matter in which the rice is none too rich. The unpolished rice, hand-pounded, is superior to the unpolished rice turned down the mills, in so far as the former is not subjected to the heating process even though it is dry heating which it has to undergo in the mills.

COMPOSITION OF WHEAT GRAIN.

Wheat is the most important of cereal foods in India. The wheat grain consists of bran or outer envelope mainly composed of cellulose, the kernal consisting of starch and germ consisting of soluble starch, protein and some fat. According to Prof. Church a whole wheat grain has the following composition:

Water 14.5 per cent, Nitrogenous matter 11 per cent; fat 1.2 per cent Starch and sugar 68 per cent; Cellulose 2.6 per cent and Mineral matter 1.7 per cent.

In the process of milling, the germ and the bran are rejected and with it undoubtedly are discarded some of the most useful chemical constituents of wheat, for with the germ a considerable amount of protein and fat are lost. And with the bran are lost mineral matter as well as some protein. The recognition of this has led to some process during milling to prevent it, but the wheat meal ground in the mills is never so rich in these ingredients as the whole wheat meal flour ground in the indigenous chakki. The latter consists of all the three ingredients i.e., the bran, the kernal and germ and is hence superior in nutritive value, besides being cheaper and more readily available to the poor people in the country-side.

COMPOSITION OF MOLASS.

Gur, jaggery or molass is produced as bye-product in the manufacture of crystallised sugar. The juice from sugar-cane is cooked in a big pan the water being allowed to evaporate and a dark brown syrupy substance is thus produced which contains crystalisable cane-sugar, uncrystalisable fruit-sugar and some impurities and colouring matter. The following are their composition:

Cane sugar 47 per cent; fruit sugar 20 per cent; extraneous and colouring matter 2.7 per cent; salts 2.6 per cent and water 27.3 per cent.

REFINED CANE-SUGAR.

Refined crystalline cane-sugar or Sucrose, is the most familiar of all kinds of sugar. It is chemically indistinguishable from sugar, derived from beet-root, mapple, etc., Sucrose is assimilated in the process of digestion, only after it has been invested by ferments and acid secretions of the stomach. It is then stored up in the liver as glycogen. On the other hand fruit sugar is already to be assimilated into glycogen. It is, therefore clear that crystalline or refined cane-sugar and gur taken quantity for quantity would take different times in their assimilation. Gur, consisting of cane-sugar and fruit sugar in the proportion of 2 to 1, would be assimilated more rapidly than cane-sugar, alone taken in the same quantity. Therefore the nutritive value of gur, is at least 33 per cent superior to that of refined sugar."—United Press.

CROP OF THEFTS IN X'MAS WEEK

Owner Of Bicycle To Be Traced

A series of complaints for thefts have been lodged with the Bombay City Police during the X'mas Week. Miss Elizabeth Aron, a nurse, residing at Umercady, reports to the police of theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 700 on Thursday night. The burglars effected entrance by cutting bars of the rear windows.

The same night another house was burgled in the same locality and jewellery valued at Rs. 300 belonging to one Jaganath Manthi was taken away.

IN GIRGAON.

The third complaint was made by Hormusji Muncherji residing at Girgaon Road in which thieves broke open the rear bars of the windows and carried away articles valued at Rs. 350.

The proprietor of Brandon Laundry at Colaba also reports theft of clothes valued at Rs. 450.

BICYCLE THEFT.

The Mahim Police have arrested a man with two dash board clocks being the property of some motor car owner who is to be traced. The city police are also in search of the owner of a bicycle No. 184,884 which they have recovered recently.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA ART-CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

The Pathare Kshtriya's Art-Crafts Exhibition at Muzaffarabad Hall, contains many interesting examples of paintings, oils and water-colours, art, home-crafts, embroidery, needlework, architecture, photography and industrial arts.

The architectural work and some of the photographs together with the articles of use in the modern home—lamp-stands, book shelves, radio-cases, soap-boxes etc. may be mentioned as a very promising activity.

Veterinary Service And National Health

NEED FOR PROPER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The 8th All-India Veterinary Conference assembled on Saturday afternoon in the Veterinary College Hall. There were about hundred delegates present from all over India including Indian States.

Dr. D. S. Laud, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and visitors of the Conference.

He said: "Veterinary education and Veterinary Research are subjects of national importance. India is an enormous country, chiefly agricultural." But, he said, "sufficient attention is not paid to Veterinary Service owing to the ignorance of the people. Veterinary Service is still in its infancy, and its growth and progress should not be retarded by an economic policy."

He pointed out the inter-relation between agriculture and veterinary service, live-stock being the link. He also pointed out the need for their profession to be represented at every Congress of the Sanitary Institute in the interests of public health.

Proceeding he stressed the need of educating the farmer especially in matters like inoculation and keeping more and more touch with him by lectures illustrated with magic lantern slides. He pointed out the need for having the advice of Veterinary Surgeons in humanitarian institutions like the S.P.C.A., panjrapoles and gowshalas and appealed to such institutions to emulate the Bombay Panjrapole which secured the services of Khansaheb J. D. Buxy and also publicly recognised and rewarded him.

He finally said that their aim should be to eradicate the various diseases in their scope by their research and industry and thus benefit the world.

On being duly proposed, seconded and supported Khan Saheb Dhakmarvalla took the chair.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In the course of his address, he said, that one of India's primary sources of wealth was her animals. So they should take care of them. Any slight improvement in any direction would go a long way. He stated how an organisation like the Imperial Bureau of Animal Health at Weybridge, supported partly by Indian funds, co-ordinated with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Delhi and linked up India with South and East Africa. The strength of their association would enable them to keep open all branches of Veterinary Service to Indians and would provide them with the scope for research. India's ancient Materia Medica provides any amount of scope for research.

Concluding the Khan Saheb referred to animal welfare and how an organisation was formed in England to work in co-operation with Indian Humanitarian Associations working in co-operation with Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He said Mrs. White who organised a small centre in Nowshera for treating dogs was entrusted with this work and is the Hon. Secretary of the All-India Animal Welfare Association.

Messrs Mankar and Joshi then addressed the Conference. Mr. Mankar referred to the importance of breeding bulls and the menace of castration. Mr. Joshi dilating on the psychology of animals, said that they had also feelings.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from all over India.

The Subjects Committee was then formed.

Dr. Dhakmarvalla announced that the Golden Jubilee of the B. V. College would be held in August, 1936.

The Subjects Committee would meet this (Sunday) evening.

A lecture is arranged for today (Sunday) morning in the K. E. M. Hospital Hall at 8 a.m. and the speaker is Dr. Garudachar of Mysore.

Baroda Girl Guides At Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

Since four days the Baroda Girl Guides have arrived and under different mandals, they have exhibited their wonderful athletic performances. They returned from a long journey visiting many places such as East Africa where they collected about two lacs of rupees. For the convenience of High Class families yesterday at 5 p.m. they performed the experiments at Bharat Bhuvan Theatre, and many respectable citizens were invited. The whole audience was pleased to see it and showed complete satisfaction for their work.

Secret of Success

BECOME A MASTER OF ENGLISH

WHAT IS USUALLY THE SECRET that has enabled men and women of distinction to attain opulence and power?

The answer is, mastery of good language—words.

For weighty winning words are absolutely essential to modern progress. They are the magic wand that creates position and fame—that opens the treasure vaults of success—that enables the skilful user to bend others to his will.

What was the dominating characteristic of Theodore Roosevelt that enabled him to stand out as one of the most captivating heroes, orators and writers of American history? Word mastery, beyond all doubt.

How did Woodrow Wilson gain international fame as a moulder of thought? By word mastery which enabled him to enforce his will wherever he gave service.

John Wanamaker, business man and not statesman, was an expert in writing advertisements because he learned to use cultivated, forceful English. And history points to thousands of similar successes.

It is the magic of words that creates influence and that amazing power which affects the destinies of individuals and nations. Learn to weave words into proper form and advancement is made more certain and rapid. The man selected for promotion in a business house is he who commands good language and is able to express his ideas with clearness and accuracy. The man who is sent as envoy on a delicate business mission is the one who is a fluent, convincing talker. Many a man and woman, who are to-day elevated and nationally known in business and political life, went up the ladder of success by studying and increasing their knowledge of words.

No matter what your business or profession may be—clerk, salesman, stenographer, doctor, lawyer, teacher, student, engineer, clergyman, merchant or manufacturer—a better command of English will broaden your vision, increase your earning powers and help you to attain your goal.

You can readily learn to become an expert in the use of good language. The Grenville Kleiser Correspondence Course in English insures that, and the convincing proof is that enthusiastic endorsements of this Course have been written by famous writers as well as by thousands of gratified students. And best of all, you can acquire this mastery in spare moments at home.

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Increase your Power of Persuasion;

Become an Engaging Conversationalist;

Enter Good Society and Become a Leader;

Become Cultured, Powerful, Influential in your Community;

Earn More Money, Get Better Position and Achieve Greater Success.

The Kleiser Course is the busy man's short-cut to a full expressive vocabulary and correct grammar. Twenty to thirty minutes a day will result in surprizing progress.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Revival Of Athletics In Bombay

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Athletics

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB.

It is a long time since I have heard of such a good piece of news as the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club has just broadcast. An All-India Fifteen Miles Fast Cycling Race, and an Open Athletic Meeting to be held on 13th January and 9th February respectively. I have been harping on this theme time and again since I commenced writing these "Jottings". In the absence of any move from the responsible quarters, I was feeling rather depressed by a keen sense of disappointment. The announcement of the B.A.A.C. has come at a very opportune moment.

INERTIA AMONG ORGANISERS.

For many years there has been no Open Competition for Athletes in this part of the country. The Central Branch of the Y.M.C.A., Bombay, which used to take a leading part in this direction, gave it up for reasons best known to it. At any rate, it was not due to the absence of competitors. There was nobody else to take up the work. The Bombay Branch of the Olympic Association was as good as dead before it was able to stand. The result was, as might be expected, that Bombay was completely out of the picture, so far as Athletic Meetings of the country and the international olympics were concerned.

HIGH TIME FOR PREPARATION

The Olympics of 1936 are fast approaching and it is high time that we bestirred ourselves to be ready for the fray. The other parts of the country have been working hard at it, though we may not have noticed any great advance or achievement in their ranks. Bombay alone has been lagging behind. Unless we make great efforts to train, coach and test our forces every now and then, it is hardly likely that we shall ever find an honourable place either in the ranks of the country or the outside world.

NO DEARTH OF MATERIAL.

I quite agree with the organisers of the Meets that there is plenty of good material in our city, who, if properly trained and coached, are sure to make their mark anywhere. Lack of training, rather than the absence of good material, has been the bane of our Athletic life. In a city like Bombay which boasts of the sobriquet of "urbs prima in Indis", there is not a running track worth the name. Coaching has been completely absent. Despite these very important shortcomings, there are enthusiasts who toil on in different directions. Unless they get an opportunity to test their strength and merits, how can they judge their standard and improve upon it?

LADIES ARE INVITED ALSO.

Therefore I say that the announcement of the B.A.A.C. is very opportune and I welcome it. The details of the events on the card will be seen on its circulars. I hope they will be well supported by competitors, not only from this part of the country but from the others. There are three interesting items in which ladies are invited to compete: (1) 75 Yards Hat Race, (2) Half Mile Cycle Race, and (3) 300 Yards Relay (75 yards x 4). I am hoping to see a good number of entrants in these. In Calcutta they are fairly advanced, and I do not see why Bombay should not beat their records before many days have passed.

DEFINITION OF AN AMATEUR.

The competition is open to Amateurs only and the club gives the following definition of an amateur:

"The general definition excludes any person who enters a competition for money, accepts a monetary prize, sells or pawns his prizes, issues or accepts a challenge for money, wagers money on a contest in which he himself competes, accepts a free membership or remission of dues or other reward for becoming or continuing a member of an athletic organisation, teaches, trains or coaches in any athletic sports for money or enters competitions under a false name."

The reason for keeping the meeting open only to those who sport in athletics for the love of it. There should be no commercialisation of sport. Consequently, the ban on prize-fighters and others is perfectly right. But I do not see why teachers, trainers and coaches should be debarred from competition. They make an honest living by imparting their knowledge which is perfectly honourable to any sportsman. Of course, the B. A. A. C. has followed the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association of England. But why should we acquire the snobbery of the West, which does not do any good to sport?

Cricket

BOMBAY TEAM FOR RANJI TROPHY.

I congratulate the Selection Committee of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association on their choice. They have selected the following to represent Bombay in the Ranji Trophy All-India Cricket Championship Tournament against Gujarat.

(1) L. P. Jai; (2) H. J. Vajifdar; (3) V. M. Merchant, (4) P. A. D'Avoine; (5) G. Richards; (6) B. R. Hindlekar; (7) D. R Havewalla; (8) H. N. Contractor; (9) S. Heptulla; (10) R. R. Wadkar, and (11) not filled yet.

TRULY REPRESENTATIVE OF YOUNG BLOOD.

I like the composition and complexion of the team—a truly representative combination of the rising talents of the city, backed up by two old hands who proved their mettle in the last Quadrangular contests. The last place, I believe, will be filled by S. M. Kadri or J. H. Wadia. It would be as strong a team as Bombay could put forth at present and I have little doubt that they will lower the colours of Gujarat when they meet in January next. Satisfaction lies however in the fact that they do not bear any communal colour.

Outsiders To The Fore At Mahaluxmi Yesterday

Risque Captures Durdans Plate From Garcon

Runaway Tactics On Arab Queen Responsible For Her Defeat In Sion Plate

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

A programme of nine events for the Eighth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting, promised attractive racing, but expectations were belied when the Durdans Plate and the Kempton Park Plate cut up badly. As only three solid favourites scored backers fared non too well.

W. Dillon who left for Calcutta after the races rode one winner. J. W. Brace and K. Blyth registered doubles, both displaying sound judgment in the saddle.

The chief event for which Rs. 12,000 was allotted in stakes attracted only four runners. Risque who was looked upon as the pick of the basket justified the confidence reposed in him and won a spirited contest from Garcon. Ternlet showed prominently for 7 furlongs, but petered out when the race took a serious turn.

BUSHBOOS SURVIVES OBJECTION.

Selby put up six pounds overweight on Bushboos in the Sion Plate, which was the best betting event of the afternoon. With Karam Allah and Abdul Malik in much demand fives could be obtained for Arab Queen and Collector. Northmore sent Mr. Sion Nessim's mare to the front from flag fall, and these tactics cost him the race. Had he displayed more patience he would have been able to cope with the late challenge of Bushboos, a noted stayer. Ted Howell always rode Arab Queen from the back and the mare responded very generously when handled in this manner. It is impossible to expect a horse to stay 1-1|4 miles at full stretch against a classy field. Northmore thought fit to object against Bushboos for slight interference, but the protest was rightly overruled.

In a fast run race for the Queensland Plate Picaro asserted his superiority over Roll Up and Witch Music. Grecian Orb again left the barrier very slowly, but caught up the field and led into the straight where he tired. When Harding gave Picaro his head, the son of Ethnarch smothered Roll Up and Witch Music, who was finishing on. Sweetie ran prominently and she will be a different proposition at the next time of asking.

CURIOUS MISHAP.

Vijayakumar II ridden by Whittle met with a curious accident during the parade before the stands. The Kolhapur gelding lashed out near the rails and got hung up for his trouble. It was only when Mr. Sadler, the Veterinary Surgeon of the W.I.T.C. intervened was the poor animal freed from his precarious plight. As Vijayakumar was found to be lame he was withdrawn from the race.

NAIDOR DEFIES PENALTY.

Mr. Pundole's Naidor defied a penalty in the Sprint Plate to win from Zita and Miss Fisher, two speedy customers. Uptojinks on the strength of a late fourth in her last essay, was installed a warm favourite, but she cut a poor figure. I think Naidor deserves promotion and he should win in Class III where the opposition will be more severe.

WELL-JUDGED RACE.

It was a treat to watch Dillon handle Sabrino in the York Plate of 1-1|2 miles. R.T.C. cut a fast pace and with Superlative and Anomalous joining in, the top-weights had to shu+e along in a lively manner. When heads were turned for home Sabrino shot out and Dandy Brush and Corcy joined issue, Dillon using his hands and heels scored by a half a length.

Myron's runaway victory in the Kempton Park Plate occasioned great surprise Brace looked in vain for someone to give him a race, but there was no fight in the others. Towards the close Spanish Wish with a late burst secured second place. Davison did not do justice to Glen Gowan, who wants strong handling.

Columbian of whom I made favourable mention in an earlier report, accounted for Tetford and Sanguine in the Punjab Plate. Marrable employed waiting tactics and the son of Elsinore won pulling up in the good

H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's AJID 8-8, Dillon 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mahjoob 8-1, Northmore 4
Time: 1min. 38-2|5secs.
Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 4 lengths and 1-1|2 length.
Not run: Baden 9-3 and Nibras 3-1.
Favourite: Ajid.
1st Tote paid Rs. 43 for Win; Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 for places.
2nd Tote paid Rs. 24 for Win; Rs. 7-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6 for places.
Winner trained by D.D. Ghista.
THE RACE:—Harry Johnson went to the front, followed by Young Bucknell, Ruby Fish and Homer. Ajid was running second last. Nearing the turn, Imperial moved up and overhauling Harry Johnson, won comfortably. Ajid, with a late run, secured third place.

4th Race: 3-15 p m.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MYRON 8-7, Brace 1
Hon'ble Sir H.M. Mehta's SPANISH WISH 3-0, Selby 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's THE NUN 8-11, Northmore 3
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Glen Gowan 8-4, Davison 4
Time: 1min. 28secs.
Won by 3 lengths, short head and 1 length.
Favourites: Cavern and Spanish Wish.
1st Tote paid Rs. 97 for Win; Rs. 22, Rs. 19 and Rs. 20 for places.
2nd Tote paid Rs. 48-8 for Win; Rs. 11, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 10 for places.
All ran.
Winner trained by V.V. Power.
THE RACE:—Myron jumped out first to establish a good lead from Bonne Tete, Seaton Ross and Cavern. Glen Gowan was last. Myron was never headed and won easily from Spanish Wish who came up late to beat The Nun for the next best placing.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1-1|2 miles.
Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's SABRINO, 3-13 Dillon 1
Mr. Roman's DANDY BRUSH 7-7 Stokes 2
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's CORCY 9-0 Stead 3
H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R.T.C. 7-12 Marrable 4
All ran.
Won by 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths and 1-1|2 lengths.
Time: 2 min. 40-3|5 seconds.
First tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 21 and Rs. 21 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 12-8 for win, Rs. 7, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.
Winner trained by G. A. Haji.
THE RACE:—R.T.C. was pushed to the front early with Superlative and Bucentaur in chase at the mile R.T.C. led by several lengths from Superlative. Then came Anomalous and Dandy Brush. Sabrino was second last and Monreale last. Nearing the four Sabrino worked up fast and rounding the turn collared R.T.C. Sabrino went on to win comfortably from Dandy Brush, Corcy finishing on beat R.T.C. out of third place.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE SPRINT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr. E. D. Pandale's NAIDOR 8-12 Blythe 1
Col. R. L. Vance's ZITA 8-7 Selby 2
Mrs. John Yorke's MISS FISHER 8-5 J. O'Neale 3
Mr. Kelso's MAGNITUDE 9-4 Marrable 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, head 1|2 length.
Time: 1 min. 15 seconds.
First tote paid Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 54 and Rs. 33 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 25-8 for win, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 16-8 for places.
Winner trained by M. Dhalla.
THE RACE:—Uptojinks slowly away. Miss Fisher was quickly in the van pursued by Babar Bhan, Magnitude, Zita and Hooray. Miss Fisher brought them at a fast run into the straight and looked a winner until challenged by Zita and Naidor who came up very fast. Naidor went

(Continued in column 3 and 4.)

Max Baer Defeats King Levinsky

Fight Ends In Second Round In 53 Seconds

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.

Max Baer knocked out King Levinsky after 53 seconds in the second round.

There was a lot of confusion, during the fight.

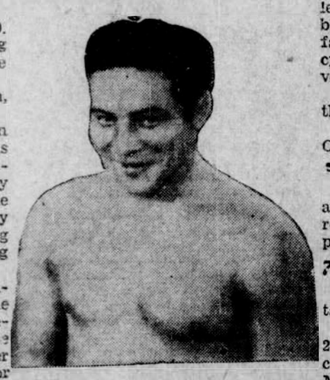
The Illinois State Commission refused to regard the contest as an exhibition and ruled that Levinsky would only be unofficially recognised and would have the first claim to meet Baer officially later. However, neither of the big commissions passed any ruling before the fight.

About 16,000 persons were stunned by the suddenness of the finish. Local people accorded Levinsky a good chance since he was a quick-starter and Baer rarely warms up before four or five rounds.

The contest opened with sparring in the middle. Baer sent Levinsky to the ropes with a hard right hand blow to the jaw, pounded his ribs at close range and laughed in Levinsky's face as the latter disregarded Baer's efforts to make him lead. Levinsky got in two hard rights to his body and followed them up with a succession of hard lefts. Baer replied with dynamite-like blows.

This was Baer's round.

In the second round both tore in savagely. Baer snarling sent Levinsky to the ropes with a murderous body attack Levinsky sagged, attempted to regain the middle of the ring but the champion sent in a terrific right to the jaw which threw him flat on his back. He was counted out after 53 seconds.



Max Baer.

Risking His Title.

An earlier message from Chicago stated:

Max Baer says he is staking his world title to-night on the four-round contest against King Levinsky. If Baer is knocked out, he says he will lose his title: otherwise the contest will not decide anything. Baer's only request in this strange arrangements is for a pair of six-ounce gloves.

M. C. C.'s LETTER TO AUSTRALIA

Carr Criticises Weak-Kneed Policy Of Committee

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A.W. Carr (ex-Notts' Captain), who had resolutely supported Larwood's and Voce's fast-bowling is disgusted with Nottinghamshire's apology for Vice's bowling against the Australians.

He supposes, in future, the bowlers will be instructed how to bowl, which means the end of fast-bowling. He thinks the policy adopted by the Committee reveals them as a weak-kneed lot.

Voce refuses to be drawn into the controversy.

A prominent member of the M. C.C. Committee anticipates trouble in English cricket circles since the news was received from Australia before any official announcement had been made in England to the effect that the M.C. C. had sent a letter.

SWEEPERS STRIKE IN KARACHI

Protest Against Action Of Municipal Authorities

KARACHI, Dec. 29.

As a result of the wage-cut, the Municipal sweepers of Tando Mahomed Khan town have gone on strike.

The out-houses and streets are lying in filthy disorder emanating very bad smell.

The strikers held a meeting wherein they protested against the action of the authorities.—United Press

(Continued from column 7.)

ahead to win comfortably. Zita relegating Miss Fisher to third place.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE DURDANS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
Mr. Eve's RISQUE 8-6 Brace 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GARCON 8-11 Blythe 2
Mr. Diamond's KUM BAK 9-4 Dillon 3
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's TERNLET 7-4 Graham 4
Not run:—Wall Street.
Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1 length, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 40-3|5 seconds.
First tote paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 13, and Rs. 15 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 10-8 for win, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 7-8 for places.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.
THE RACE:—Ternlet streaked away with a long lead from Risque, and Kum Bak. Risque spurted up to the leader nearing the turn and resisting Garcon's late challenge passed the Judge's box comfortably ahead.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS 7-4 cd. 7-10 Selby 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ARAB QUEEN 9-1 Northmore 2
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's COLLECTOR 7-9 Simmons 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 7-4 Stokes 4
Not run:—Sarsam 6-12.
First tote paid Rs. 63 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 31-8 for win, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 9, for places.
Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.
THE RACE:—Arab Queen quickly took charge from flag fall and cut a fast pace from Bushboos, Burgess and Collector. Karam Allah was in the rear. This order was unchanged until a furlong from home when Bushboos collared Arab Queen and scored easily. Collector secured the third placing.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's PICARO 8-9 Harding 1
Mr. W. Wemyss' ROLL UP 8-10 Northmore 2
Mr. Darbari Lal and Capt. Y. N. Lal's WITCH MUSIC 7-5 J. O'Neale 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's SWEETIE 8-3 Selby 4
Not run:—Vijaya Kumar II 9-4, Grecian 8-8, Cultra 8-5.
First tote paid Rs. 104 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 52 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8-8 for places.
Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.
THE RACE:—Crack of Dawn dwelt and Grecian Orb lost several lengths. Picaro and Roll Up were in front for the first furlong. Grecian Orb into the lead showed out between the 4th and 3rd furlong but fell away soon. Picaro with Roll Up and Young Bachelor close up entered the straight first, the former keeping the advantage to beat Roll Up and Witch Music who finished on fast.

ArabU,vB auap2

INTERNATIONAL CHESS SURPRISE

Capablanca Defeated By Sir George Thomas

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Most of the leading chess masters of Europe are competing in the annual tournament at Hastings. The ex-world champion.

Capablanca is re-appearing after some years, and the all-Russia champion, Botwinnik, is seen for the first time in England. The world champion, Alekhine, is a notable absentee, having gone to Melbourne.

The first round of the tournament has hitherto resulted in a win for Sir George Thomas (Britain) and a draw between Euwe (Holland) and Capablanca (Cuba), and a draw between the woman world champion, Miss Menchik and Michell.

A surprising feature of the second round in the Chess Tournament was the success of Sir George Thomas, who beat Capab'anca in 53 moves. Capablanca lost a piece in the middle of the game and was unable to recover.—Reuter.

Sovereignty Of People Must Be Recognised

(Continued from page 1.)

households and establishments of His Highness the Gaekwad and the Yuvaraj. This extravagance is inexcusable, when we remember that Baroda spends Rs. 36 lakhs on education, only Rs. 7 lakhs on medical relief and hardly a lakh on sanitation. If this is the state of affairs in progressive Baroda, you may well imagine what it must be like in other States in Gujerat. No wonder, in most of them, the people are kept deprived of even the ordinary amenities of life, the greatest wrong done to the people by the Rulers being that they have made no adequate provision for their educational needs. Even if the amount spent by the Ruler on himself is reduced to a reasonable figure,—and this must be the first reform to be introduced in every State—the balance remaining would hardly be sufficient for the efficient administration of most of these States, according to modern standards. The only way out of the existing chaos of extravagance, on the one hand, and extreme poverty, on the other, is for contiguous States to federate together for administrative purposes. The existence of so many Chiefs, with varying powers over the people, certainly does not conduce to efficient administration and the sooner the present system is ended or mended the better will it be for the Rulers as well as the people. I can think of no better alternative than that of creating a federation of all Gujerat States with as few constituent units as possible, governed on democratic lines, and with most of the petty Chiefs pensioned off on a just and adequate scale. The same solution must, of course, apply to States in other parts of India.

DISASTROUS DECLARATION

Lord Reading during the recent debate in the House of Lords on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee said that no more dramatic announcement was ever made in his experience than the Princes' declaration at the first Round Table Conference in favour of the Indian Federation. I am prepared to grant that the Princes were actuated by the most patriotic motives in making that announcement. We do not know what conception the Princes had of an Indian Federation when they made the declaration but, judging from the Federal scheme that has been formulated in the White Paper and endorsed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, it is no exaggeration to say that, so far as India is concerned, no more disastrous announcement was ever made than that to which Lord Reading referred. For, what is the kind of Federation which the British Government propose to inflict on us? Control over the Army and Foreign Relations—which is the truest symbol of a country's freedom—is entirely removed from the purview of the Federal Government. Not less essential attributes of a free country are power of the purse, control over currency and tariffs and freedom to develop trade and industry. As so responsible a body as the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers points out, "though there is an ostensible grant of responsibility in regard to Finance both in the Centre and in the Provinces, in actual practice, the power becomes illusory in view of the unduly large proportion of expenditure being made non-votable and in view of the powers of certification and appropriation vested in Governors and the Governors-General. The Committee proceeds: "It is particularly significant that even on the data admitted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee as much as 85 per cent. of the total expenditure out of the taxable revenue at the Centre would be non-votable. The shadowy nature of the financial power that is supposed to be transferred is further exposed by the restrictions in regard to the inability of the Central Legislature to amend any section of the Reserve Bank Act or amend any law pertaining to currency and coinage without the previous consent of the Governor-General." As regards control over tariffs and freedom to develop trade and industries, another responsible body of merchants, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, says: "The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has taken all pains to hedge round this freedom with so-called 'safeguards', with the result that it is not the development of Indian trade and industries so much as the development of British trade and industries which is assured." Fiscal autonomy which had hitherto been conceded in principle, has, in fact, been buried fathoms deep. I do not wish to go into other details of the proposed Constitution, for, it is clear that, with the reservation of Army and Foreign Relations, not to speak of the Ecclesiastic Department, safeguards regarding Finance, Currency and Tariffs, the powers and special responsibilities of the Governor-General, the main National Demand for complete and effective transfer of power to the accredited representatives of the people has not been satisfied.

THE PRINCELY BLOC.

Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of India, was prepared to accept the substance of Independence. The Joint Parliamentary Scheme does not constitute even the shadow of Independence. No wonder it has been denounced by no-one so vigorously as by our Liberal friends. The Federation, which it seeks to establish, will be a sham Federation and what little power the British Government transfer to the people, with one hand, is virtually taken away, with the other, by the manner in which the Federal Legislature is proposed to be constituted. The Council of State, or the Upper House of the Federal Legislature, will consist of 260 members, of whom 150 would be representatives of British India, 100 would be appointed by the Rulers of the States who accede to the Federation and 10 would be nominees of the Governor-General. The House of Assembly, or the Lower Chamber, would consist of 375 members, of whom 250 would be representatives of British India and 125 would be appointed by the Indian Rulers. The population of the States is hardly one-fourth of the population of India and the figures given above will show that the States, or rather the Rulers of the States, have been given weightage of 15 per cent. and 9 per cent. in the Upper and Lower Houses respectively. The overwhelming majority of the nominees of the Indian Rulers will be amenable to the influence of the Political Department and their votes will, on all critical occasions, be cast against the people's representatives. The danger becomes all the greater when we remember that the powers of both Houses will be equal, even in financial matters, and that any difference will be resolved at a joint session. It was, not, therefore, without significance that Lord Reading said in the House of Lords that "if this stabilising influence (the Princely bloc) was present in the Federal Legislature, he was not afraid of anything even if the Congress got the largest proportion of votes." The Princely bloc, in other words, will be there to maintain British domination. Mr. Jinnah, who, I am glad to say, had from the very beginning scented danger in the idea of a Federation, truly says: "With reference to the Central Government I was fundamentally opposed to the scheme propounded therein from the very beginning as among other defects in its result it leaves British India at the tender mercies of the nominees of Indian Princes who, in their turn, will be under the whip of the Paramount Power."

SUICIDAL ATTITUDE.

Some of the critics of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report lament that it is based on distrust of Indians. I do not share this view. It is not distrust of Indians but the desire to retain power as long as possible that is responsible for the reactionary character of the Report. I am one of those who are convinced that Britain, at least the present ruling classes in Britain, will never willingly give freedom to India. What Mr. MacDonald's Labour Government proposed to give to India at the First Round Table Conference was comparatively an advance on the Joint Parliamentary Scheme. But that was due solely to the strength which the Congress had shown in the country in 1930. If the same Mr. MacDonald's Tory Government are to-day offering to India a scheme of sham reform which is an affront to her, it is because they think the Congress has lost its power. India will achieve her goal of "Purna Swaraj" only through the pressure that her people, under the guidance of the Indian National Congress, will exercise. But subject to this all-important consideration, those who attended the Round Table Conferences and particularly the Princes, would have been able to extort a better scheme of reforms from the British Government if they had remained true to the interests of the country and not allowed British diplomacy to exploit their weaknesses. To a true Indian patriot there could be no better solution of the Indian problem than a genuine Federation, with complete control over the Army, Foreign Relations, Finance, Currency and Tariffs, and with the Indian States, ruled over by Princes as their constitutional heads, as honourable partners in it. The British India Delegation and the Princes or their representatives, if they had truly wished to serve India, would have combined and demanded such a Federation. But while, on the one hand, the Hindus and Muslims presented to a shocked world the unedifying spectacle of their differences, the Princes showed themselves more anxious to preserve their autocracy than to help India to be free. The Princes would have helped their own cause—freedom from the trammels of Paramountcy—as well as that of the country by taking with them the representatives of the people of their States. But they did not wish to share their power with the people. The British politicians encouraged them in their suicidal attitude and secured from them the heavy price of assistance in denying real freedom to India. If the Princes had trusted their own fellow-countrymen of British India and had offered to recognize the Federal Government of India of which their States formed a part, as the only Paramount Power, instead of asking for direct relations with the British Crown, they would have strengthened their own position and emancipated themselves from the humiliating leading strings of a Political Department under the sole control of the Viceroy. But so overpowering was their desire to maintain their autocratic rule that they were prepared to pay any price even if it meant the betrayal of the country's interests. They betrayed the country's interests by insisting on the reservation of the Army and on direct relations with the Crown and other safeguards which militate against the sovereignty of the people. This insistence is an eloquent commentary on the oft-advertised claim that the Princes refused to think of joining a Federation without Central Responsibility!

APT INSTRUMENTS OF AUTOCRACY.

When I speak of the Princes having betrayed the country's cause in their desire to preserve their autocracy, I do not ignore the fact that there are some Princes who sincerely sympathise with the aspirations of their own people as well as those of British India and are anxious to do all in their power to see that they are fulfilled. But they are a very small minority and their voice is like a cry in the wilderness. Nor have the Princes been well served by their Ministers, who, with one or two exceptions, have proved themselves to be apt instruments of autocracy. If any proof was needed to demonstrate how the Princes and their Ministers have ranged themselves on the side of British domination, it is provided by the outcome of the Conference which the Ministers held in Bombay during this month. While the country has unanimously condemned the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report as unacceptable, the Ministers say that it "constitutes in many ways an advance on the White Paper proposals from the States' point of view, particularly as far as the financial provisions are concerned, and that in general its recommendations should prove acceptable to the States subject to certain important reservations."

WHAT HAVE THEY GAINED?

The Princes, by their attitude, have, as I have said, helped to perpetuate the British domination of the country. But have they gained anything for themselves in this bargain? Their three main demands, as recently reiterated by Sir Manubhai Mehta, have been that under the proposed Federal Scheme (1) the internal autonomy of the States should be left intact, (2) the treaties they had in the past entered into with the Crown should be held as entirely inviolate and inviolable and (3) the doctrine of paramountcy ever remaining paramount should be sufficiently well-defined so as to be shorn of its freakish vagaries. So far as their first and second demands are concerned if they had declared their intention to rule as constitutional heads of their tates, and had taken the representatives of their subjects with them, they would have made their case unanswerable. But while they were anxious to be freed from the vagaries of Paramountcy, they were determined to maintain their autocracy. The British politicians exploited their weakness and readily granted their plea that the people of the States had no right to be represented at the Round Table Conference and that it was for the Princes themselves to decide what rights to concede to, or withhold from, them. Some of the prominent members of the British Indian Delegation did not protest against this suppression of the rights of the people of the Indian States in the fond but vain hope that thereby they would be able to secure the help of the Princes in demanding effective responsibility at the Centre. What was the result? While both the British Indian Delegation and the Princes lost, the British politicians gained their point by cleverly playing the latter against the former. The Princes supported the British politicians in resisting the demand for effective Central Responsibility. But they failed to realize that in refusing to insist on the Federal Government being constituted the supreme authority in the country on whom alone they could rely for the maintenance of their rights, they were undermining their own position. By weakening the Federation they have only strengthened the Paramountcy of the Crown, which, in effect, means the autocracy of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State or, in other words, of the Political Department. In seeking to pursue the shadow of their own autocracy, they have lost the substance of independence for themselves, their people and the people of India. Thus Sir Manubhai laments that "no provision is now proposed to be maintained regarding the sacredness of the treaties in the New Constitution Act. As regards the question of Paramountcy his disappointment is no less pronounced—He writes: "The last test that the Princes have been anxious to apply is that regarding Paramountcy, about which the report of the Joint Select Committee is naturally altogether silent. This doctrine of Paramountcy so unfortuntely immortalised in that short epigram of the Butler Committee that 'Paramountcy must ever remain paramount' has naturally aroused a cloud of misgivings and alarm which His Majesty's Government have been requested to dispel on the eve of the Princes entering the Federation and thereby accepting new responsibilities. Their request has so far remained uncomplied with."

FALSE NOTIONS OF PRESTIGE.

It is true that their internal autocracy has been assured to them. While securing the power to interfere in the affairs of British India, they have been left free to administer their own States as well or as badly as they choose. But is the gain secured by them real and worth the price of betrayal of the country's cause which they have paid? Paramountcy remains paramount, their treaty rights remain as secure or insecure as hitherto. With all this, what is their internal autonomy worth? If what has recently happened in Kashmir, Alwar, Dewas and Kapurthala, where British Officers have been enthroned in power, will not open the eyes of the Princes, they must indeed, be living in a fool's paradise. They asked for direct relations with the Crown. They will be getting them. The Viceroy will be their undisputed Dictator and his authority will be exercised by the officers of the Political Department who will be more powerful than they have been hitherto. They had a way of escape from the humiliation of dependence on the vagaries of the Political Department. They could have refused to join a Federation until full responsibility in all matters, including the Army and Foreign Relations, had been transferred to it and Paramountcy had been vested in it, as it must vest in any Government of a self-governing India. With a Federation so constituted,—with their States duly represented in it,—not only would they have effectively protected their legitimate rights and interests but they would also have played an honourable part in shaping the destiny of their country. But obsessed with false notions of the prestige and dignity of their Order, they deserted their best friends—the people of the States as well as the people of British India—and chose the selfish path which has inevitably led to the destruction of all their hopes as well as harm to the cause of Indian freedom. They distrusted their own people and displayed a pathetic faith in the British and they have received their reward. Instead of sharing power with their own people, as they might have done—to mutual advantage—they will now have to continue to remain at the tender mercies of the Political Department so far as their internal administration is concerned and to keep this Department always pleased their nominees in the Federal Legislature and Cabinet will, on all important occasions of conflict with progressive elements in the legislature, have to carry out its behests. They can still retrieve their position and truly promote their country's interest, by refusing to join the proposed Federation which is a cruel mockery of freedom and in which they will serve as instruments of their country's humiliation.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

I do not wish to dwell at length on the two main demands of the Princes regarding Paramountcy and Treaty Rights. They have been exhaustively dealt with in the Nehru Report and in the Addresses delivered by Presidents of various Conferences of States' People. I only wish to emphasize that these questions cannot be decided purely from the point of view of the Princes alone, ignoring, as the latter have invariably done, the two most important parties—the people of Indian States and the people of British India. The Nehru Committee in their Report made the constitutional position quite clear. They wrote:—

"By usage or convention, or as a necessary corollary to the paramountcy of British power, the Government of India have claimed and exercised the right of (a) "installing" princes on the 'gadis' (b) administering the States during the minority of ruler, (c) settling disputes between rulers and their 'Jagirdars' and (d) interfering in cases of gross misrule. With any legitimate desire on the part of the Indian Princes to get their grievances in these respects remedied, it is possible, even for democratic India to sympathise; and we feel that it is by no means impossible or impracticable to define the limits within which the Government of India, as it is constituted at present, or as it may be in future, may seek to interfere. We think, however, that the plain fact ought not to be overlooked that the Government of India as a dominion will be as much the King's Government, as the present Government of India is, and that there is no constitutional objection to the Dominion Government of India stepping into the shoes of the present Government of India."

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

In short, so far as Paramountcy is concerned the people of British India are determined in their demand—and this demand, I have no doubt, is fully endorsed by the people of the States—that this great country of ours is one and indivisible and that the Sovereignty of the People over it as a whole must be recognized, subject, of course to the maximum autonomy of the States as well as the Provinces in respect of purely internal affairs. On the question of Treaty Rights the Nehru Committee said:—"All treaties made between the East India Company and the Indian States and all subsequent treaties so far as they are in force at the commencement of the Act, shall be bindng on the Indian Commonwealth. The Commonwealth shall exercise the same rights in relation to, and discharge the same obligation towards, the Indian States as the Government of India exercise at present." The Nehru Committee formulated their constitutional proposals on the assumption that the Indian States would not join the Indian Commonwealth. Their suggestions, therefore, should be the more acceptable to the Indian States if they form part of an Indian Commonwealth as in that case they would be partners in its powers. There is, however, a caveat I wish to enter here and it is this that in discharging its obligations towards the Indian States, the Indian Commonwealth will never countenance any provisions, if any, in the Treaties which are repugnant to the fundamental principle of the Sovereignty of the People.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY, THE GOAL.

And this leads me to the main purpose for which we have met here to-day. That purpose is to assert the right of every citizen of an Indian State to lead the full life that a citizen of a free country leads. In my opinion such a life for the citizens of a State is impossible under personal rule, however benevolent the ruler himself may be. For, I am old-fashioned enough to believe that good government can never be a substitute for self-government. It is not enough that people should be well-governed but they must also feel that they have a share in governing themselves well. That State alone is well-governed where not only are the human needs of the people satisfied, and where there is Rule of Law, but where a minimum basis of civilization is also secured to each individual and full scope is given for the unfolding of his personality. Such a State can only obtain under a Socialist system of Society suited to the tradition and genius of the people of India. For the people of India—and when I speak of India I make no distinction between Indian India and British India—I can conceive of no other goal than such a State. Whether such a State comes early or late, its advent is inevitable. The Time-spirit and world forces are both co-operating to make that advent irresistible and inescapable. It is, therefore, the duty of all those Indians, who truly love India, who are keenly alive to the injustices, which men, for profit or power, to-day heap upon their fellow-beings, and who possess a vivid sense of justice and human dignity, to make common cause and help to mould the State to come in accordance with the best traditions of their glorious past and the progressive requirements of the still more glorious future that awaits them.

ROLE OF PRINCES.

Leaving aside the future, for the immediate present I can conceive of no other role for the Princes themselves than as constitutional heads of their States. Personal rule has had its day and its uses in the past. It is wholly unsuited to the requirements of modern times when the play of world intellectual and economic forces, the unending progress of science and revolutionary changes in the means of communication and transport have made the task of administration even beyond the capacity of trained experts, when even in advanced countries there is a growing realization of the disharmony between existing political methods and the changing social and economic structure, and when there is an insistent demand for effective representation of, and continuous consultation with, each functional group in the State. The task of administration in modern times is, in short, too big and complicated for one person to supervise, direct and control. Apart from this, speaking for myself, the notion of a right to personal rule derived from mere birth is inconsistent with the principles of human equality and human dignity.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The Indian Princes had a glorious opportunity during the last century of helping the cause of India's freedom and progress by adjusting the administration of their own States in such a way as gradually to introduce within their territory true democracy, with themselves as its accredited leaders, and placing at its disposal all the riches of civilization. They have failed and failed in no respects more markedly than in keeping their people deprived of the truest riches of civilization—education, Rule of Law, freedom of speech, freedom of writing, freedom of association, and the right, through their elected representatives, to control the administration of their affairs. There are, of course, a few States which have a notable record of educational progress; but even as regards them the rest of the indictment holds good.

PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES.

There are nearly 600 States in India. The evils from which the people of the States suffer are not less numerous. All of these evils exist in some States, while a varying number of them prevail in the majority of the States. The evils consists of, to enumerate only a few, appalling illiteracy, insecurity of life and property, police excesses, imprisonment and confiscation of property without trial, domestic slavery, forced labour, monopolies, excessive taxation, forced levies, not to speak of criminal extravagance and gross waste of public money to provide for the personal pleasures of the ruler.

AUTOCRACY TO CONTINUE.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report not only does not give the people of the Indian States any hope of deliverance from these evils, but it ignores them entirely. While the Princes will have an effective voice in shaping the affairs of British India, they will enjoy perfect immunity so far as the internal administration of their own affairs is concerned—with the result that the lot of the people of the States will be worse under the Federation than it is to-day. Not only has the claim of the people of the States to representation in the Federal Legislatures been disregarded, but no guarantee is secured to them that, with the inauguration of the Federation, genuine, representative government will be established in the States. If a fresh proof were needed of the determination of the Princes to continue to rule as absolute autocrats, it is provided by their refusal to agree to the incorporation of the Fundamental Rights of citizenship in the new constitution.

PEOPLES' DEMANDS.

The demands of the people of Indian States, so far as the internal affairs of the latter are concerned, have too often been reiterated for me to refer to them in detail here. They can, however, be thus summed up in one sentence: The people of Indian States want to be in their own States what the people of British India are struggling to be in their own part of the country. As I have stated above, the grievances of the people of Indian States will never be redressed until the Princes become constitutional heads of the States and the control of the administration is exercised by the accredited representatives of the people. In this connection I cannot do better than recall the resolution passed at the third session of the Indian States' People's Conference held in Bombay in 1931 and reiterated at its fourth session:

"This Conference demands that responsible government be introduced in all large single States that are able to bear the burden thereof, and that smaller contiguous States should be grouped for purposes of responsible government such as Kathiawar States, Southern Maratha States, Punjab States and the like."

"The following reforms should be introduced immediately in the States or the groups of States:—

"(a) Representative institutions be established on an elective basis for the purposes of local self-government, legislation, taxation and control of general administration;

(b) "The budgets of the States should be presented to and voted upon by Legislative Councils with a majority of elected members.

(c) "The amount of the privy purse of the Ruling prince and his family should be fixed by the legislature and any excess over the fixed amount that may be asked for in any year should have to be voted upon by the legislature and the fixed amount should be subject to revision every five years;

(d) "There should be an independent audit of the accounts of the States,

(e) "There should be an independent judiciary, judicial functions should be separated entirely from the Executive and the personal intervention of the Princes in the administration of justice should cease absolutely.

and (f) "Recruitment and other matters relating to the public services of the States should be subject to definite laws and rules."

CONGRESS & THE STATES

The constitution proposed in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, as I stated above, gives no hope to the people of Indian States that these demands will be satisfied in the near future. On this ground alone they cannot but reject the constitution. But this is not the only ground for its rejection. The people of Indian States justly claim to be part and parcel of the Indian Nation. They are, therefore, entitled to their due role in the Federal constitution of the country. This role can be guaranteed to them only if they are entitled to elect their representatives to the Federal Legislature, if a declaration about their fundamental rights is incorporated in the Federal constitution and if the obligation is imposed on all federatin units to accept all constitutional amendments passed in the federal legislature by a specified majority. No federation, which does not guarantee these essential demands of the people of Indian States, can be acceptable to them. It certainly will be the duty of the Indian National Congress, which is the authoritative exponent of the Indian National Demand for Self-Determination, to see that whatever constitution is established in the country secures these guarantees to the people of the Indian States. The attitude of an average Congressman on this subject was thus succinctly and emphatically defined by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his Presidential Address to the Lahore Congress:—

"It is not surprising then that they (the States' rulers) claim, and their claim finds acceptance with the British Government, that they alone can represent their subjects at any Conference and no one even of their subjects may have any say. The Indian States cannot live apart from the rest of India and their rulers must, unless they accept their inevitable limitations, go the way of others who thought like them. And the only people who have a right to determine the future of the States must be the people of those States including the rulers. This Congress which claims self-determination cannot deny it to the people of the States. Meanwhile the Congress is perfectly willing to confer with such rulers as are prepared to do so and to devise means whereby the transition may not be too sudden. But in no event can the people of the States be ignored."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The Congress is committed to establishing "Purna Swaraj" through the Constituent Assembly. The people of Indian States will certainly have their legitimate share in this act of self-determination on equal footing with the people of British India. It has been suggested that, as on the Constituent Assembly there are to be representatives of the British Indian people alone and not of the British Government, by analogy on the side of the States there should be on the Constituent Assembly representatives of the States' people alone and not the Princes. I do not think the analogy applies. finite. But, in my opinion, no pledges or assurances were or are necessary. The distinction between Indian India and British India is artificial. The things which unite and make them kin are many and real. There are historical, cultural, sociological and economic affinities between the two which make them one and indivisible and it would be a disaster for the whole country—even if it were possible—to permit one to grow to its full demo-

(Continued on page 8.)

Backbone Of Burma's Economic Life

"Chettyars Not Moneylenders But Bankers"

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

The two-day session of the first all-India Burma-Indian conference, held under the auspices of the Burma-Indian Association commenced this morning at 11-15 in a crowded pandal, to protest against the J.P.C. recommendations and to devise means and measures to safeguard their interests. A large number of delegates from different districts were present.

For the first time in the history of Indian politics all shades of opinion in Burma were gathered together on a common platform to voice their grievances.

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji M.L.C., Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of a lengthy speech, full of historical facts and references, sketched the growth of the connection between Indians and Burmans. He detailed the vast vested interests of Indians in Burma, their connections with various trades, professions and services, and their contribution to the agricultural and industrial expansion of the country.

POSITION OF CHETTYARS.

In regard to the Chettyars Mr. Tyabji said that the general financing of Burma would suffer considerably if such agencies were removed. He denied that the Chettyars held to-day a large proportion of the agricultural lands pointing out that they were the unwilling owners of whatever lands had come into their possession. He explained that Indian labour was needed owing to insufficiency of indigenous labour and it would be needed for many years to come. He said that nationalism in Burma was suffering because of party differences and advised Indians to forget their communal differences. He also stressed the fact that the treatment which it was proposed to give to Indians in Burma threw them in the category of foreigners while Indians in Aden were treated in an honourable manner. He added that restriction on Indian entry into Burma would create a sense of bitterness in India.

Concluding he demanded that the rights of Indians in Burma should be preserved in the same manner as was to be done in the case of domiciled British subjects in Burma and India.

J.P.C. REPORT X'RAYED.

Mr. M. M. Rafi M.L.C., President of the Conference, in the course of his address analytically criticised the recommendations of the J.P.C. report emphasising the fact that the existence of Indians in Burma depended largely on the realization of all that the conference stood for. He pointed out that Indians had hoped that their rights and interests would be safeguarded when separation came, but the report had brought a shock of disappointment in this respect.

Referring to Indian labour, Mr. Rafi explained that it persisted by virtue of its efficiency and the attitude of Indian labourers for work which was not congenial to Burmans and not on account of lower wages. The Chettyars continued Mr. Rafi were the backbone of the economic life of Burma. They were not usurers but bankers who were supplying a vital need although they conducted their banking according to traditional Indian customs. He strongly deprecated the reference to Chettyars as moneylenders.

TRADE CONVENTION.

Referring to the question of the right of entry he reminded them that it was not one that might be left to be decided by Burma alone. It was as much the concern of Burma to safeguard her own nationals as it should be the concern of India to protect the rights of her nationals in foreign territory. He hoped that when the time came to formulate the basis of the proposed trade convention between India and Burma, the Government of India as well as Indian Commercial bodies and public men would lose sight of this fact. He emphasised that on the other hand there should be no restriction in regard to the entry of persons of Indian domicile, including the Indian States subjects, engaged in trade or business.

INADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS.

Attacking vigorously the recommendations in regard to British subjects domiciled in India and Burma, Mr. Rafi pointed out that the legal restrictions involved would operate harshly against Indians. He mentioned the inadequacy of the safeguards as far as the services, the professions and education were concerned. He asked whether the treatment meted out to the Indian minority in Burma in matters of public services and education were in conformity with international law on the subject of minority protection.

Pointing out the omission of Indian ships and shipping in the report he trusted that the same reciprocal treatment that had been recommended between India and the United Kingdom would apply to the case between Burma and India.

CHETTYARS AND CULTIVATORS.

Referring to the proposal designed to protect cultivators by alienating the Chettyars, Mr. Rafi added that the Burma Legislature should be given powers to pass discriminatory laws and the legislation thus passed should be made to apply to persons who come into possession of lands at or before the date of separation for atleast 20 years.

Concluding he deplored the proposed inadequate representation of Indians in the Legislature and claimed special representation for Labour and Commerce, the Chettyars and the landlords.

The Subjects Committee is meeting this afternoon after which the open session will be resumed this evening.—A. P.

GUJERAT STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

cated the big area and the large proportion of population attracted attention. Placards with striking slogans were equally conspicuous.

Besides a large number of delegates and members of the Reception Committee, prominent citizens and Congressmen were present, amongst whom were seen on the dais Messrs Balvantrai Thakore, Mayor of Ahmedabad, Mr. Jiwanlal Diwan Lady Vidyagauri, Shardaben Mehta, Dr Hariprasad Desai, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Dr. Syed Khan, Mr. Pranlal Munshi from Baroda, Wamanrao Talmankar from Navsari Mathurdas Gandhi, Kalidas Jhaveri and Balwantrai Mehta and others.

The proceedings commenced with national songs by Bhajnok Umedram and girls from Sharda Mandir.

R. C. WELCOME ADDRESS

Dr. Sumant Mehta then read his welcome address in clear ringing voice.

Mr. Pranlal Munshi from Baroda then proposed Mr. Brelvi to the chair. In doing so, he highly eulogised the president-elect's qualities of head and heart, his deep sympathy with the problems of states people, his ability as famous journalist and publicist and asserted that they could not have a better pilot for their conference. The proposal was only seconded and supported by Mr. Mathuradas Gandhi, Mr. Rewashanker Shukla and others.

Mr. Brelvi then took his chair under deafening cheers and received great ovation.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY

Messages of sympathy and wishing success for the conference were read by the Secretary prominent amongst them being from Dewan Bahadur Ramchandrarao, Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Sir Vishweswaraya, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Darbar Gopaldas Mr. Satyamurti Dr. Chandulal, Mr. Amritlal Seth, Mr. Popatlal Chudgar and others. There were numerous other messages from various states people's organisations. The president then read amidst loud cheers extracts from his address in English. Sjt. Rohit Mehta then read the Gujarati version at length.

Concluding the first day's proceedings the president declared the whole House converted into the Subjects Committee which meets after half an hour.

"QUEEN ASTRID" REACHES BRUSSELS

RUGBY, Dec. 28.

The Dehavill and Comet aeroplane "Queen Astrid", piloted by the British Airman Waller and the Belgian, Captain Franchomme, arrived at Brussells this afternoon after a flight of over a thousand miles from Oran, North Africa.

The airmen who are carrying out an experimental flight to examine the possibilities of a fast airmail service between Belgium and the Belgian Congo were welcomed at a large gathering including the British Ambassador at Brussels and the Belgian Minister for Colonies.—B. O. W.

PRIMARY EXAM FOR F. R. C. S.

Results Will Be Announced On Wednesday Next

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The primary examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, England, which commenced on Thursday will be continued till Wednesday next on which afternoon the results will be announced.

Professor Mellanby, the examiner in Physiology and Captain Rew the Director of Examinations, interviewed by the Associated Press said that until 1929 this examination was always held in London but in 1929 and 1930 it was held in Canada and in 1931 in Australia, at the request of the authorities in these countries. The purpose of the examination is to encourage men in different parts of the Empire to obtain diplomas and to establish as far as possible a high standard in surgery in the Empire.

It is, however, not anticipated nor intended that the final examination should ever be held, outside London. It is naturally a great advantage to students in distant parts of the Empire to be examined for the primary examination in their own countries instead of having to undertake long and expensive journeys to London. The examination is being conducted by two Professors who have had long experience in these examinations and there can be no doubt that the standard is as high as that of examinations held in London. Professor William Wright is examiner in Anatomy and with him is Lt.-Col. Pandalai as assessor, while Professor Mellanby is examiner in Physiology with Major Bhatia of Bombay as assessor. Captain Rew acts as director of examinations. The examiners and the Director will leave Madras on Thursday by the Bombay Express. From Bombay they will go by boat to Karachi, reaching in time for the air mail on January 9th.

They are due in London on January 14.—A. P.

MORE CAMPS FOR UNEMPLOYED

U. K. Authorities Consider Serious Problem

RUGBY, Dec. 29.

Provisions for the arrangement, next year, of more camps for unemployed from distressed areas in the United Kingdom, it is understood, are receiving serious consideration.

It is hoped that the number of fifteen "Hutment," semi-permanent camps and twelve supplementary tented, summer camps of the additional camp sites are being provided as before by the Forestry Commission in Woodland areas.

The object of the scheme, which has proved most successful, is to provide relays of unemployed men with twelve weeks open air work, in healthy conditions, including good food and a free supply of necessary clothing.

The annual capacity of each "Hutment" camp is four relays of two hundred men and supplementary tented camps receive two relays of between hundred and two hundred men in summer months.

The camps are in charge of a small staff provided by the Ministry for Labour.—B O W.

CANADIAN WHEAT FUTURES

Forward Trading Barred By Winnipeg Exchange

WINNIPEG, Dec. 28.

Trading in wheat futures beyond July options have been temporarily postponed by the Council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on instructions from the Dominion Government. Thus for the present, the October option dealings usually beginning in the first week of January will be barred.

According to Mr. McFarland, General Manager of the Pools, the ruling amounted to a change of policy for the exchange, and would prevent speculation in a commodity not yet existing.—Reuter.

INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Next Session Of Conference At Dacca

PATNA, December 29.

The annual meeting of Indian Economic Association held here this morning in the University Library accepted Dacca's invitation to hold the Conference next year there, and elected Mr. Manoherlal, ex-Minister of the Punjab as President.

After the meeting the delegates assembled to discuss the Indian census of 1931 and celebrate Malthus' death centenary. This afternoon will be occupied with discussion on economic history of India whereafter the session concludes.—United Press.

WORD TO STATES PEOPLE

(Continued from page 7)

cratic status and consign the other to the vagaries of a mediaeval autocracy I hope the people of the Gujerat States will make every possible earnest effort to organise Congress Committees wherever possible. I have no doubt that, in accordance with the new Congress Constitution the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee will give to these Committees their due place in its organization. The need for co-ordinated efforts by the people in Indian States and in British India becomes the more imperative in view of the menace of a mock Federation that faces us in which the nominees of the Princes will be used to thwart the establishment of the Sovereignty of the People. It cannot be too often or too strongly emphasized that the cause of the people of the States is the cause of the people of British India and the cause of Indian Freedom is the cause of both. The people of British India will always do everything in their power to advance the cause of the people of the Indian States. But justice and fairness demand that the people of the Indian States should turn the searchlight inwards and ask themselves whether they have done enough to help themselves as well as to serve their country. With few honourable exceptions, the majority of the people of the Indian States have kept The Princes are part of the Indian Nation and, therefore, entitled to due representation on the Constituent Assembly, if, of course, be clearly understood that the people of Indian States as well as the people of British India will be represented on the Assembly on the basis of adult franchise or any franchise which most nearly approaches it.

NO CAUSE FOR MISGIVING

There has recently been some controversy regarding the attitude of the Congress towards the Indian States and its people. I see no ground for any misgiving on the subject. I have already recalled the views given expression to by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—views, which I have no doubt, are shared by the vast majority of Congressmen. As Mahatmaji pointed out in a recent letter to Mr. Amritlal Sheth, he regards the Indian States and their people as an integral part of the Indian Nation. Not only is there a definite provision in the Congress Constitution for their being enrolled as members, but the Congress by its resolution passed at the Calcutta Congress has also made it quite clear that the cause of freedom for which it stands and fights also embraces the people of India. The resolution said:

"This Congress urges on the ruling Princes in Indian States to introduce responsible Government based on representative institutions in the States, and to issue immediate proclamations or enact laws guaranteeing elementary and fundamental rights of citizenship, such as rights of association, free speech, free press and security of person and property."

"This Congress further assures the people of the Indian States of its sympathy with, and support in, their legitimate and peaceful struggle for the attainment of full responsible government in the States."

A WORD TO PEOPLE OF STATES

No pledge could be more explicit and no assurance more dethemselves aloof from the country's struggle for freedom the brunt of whose burden has fallen on the shoulders of the people of British India. Even, so far as their own grievances, arising out of misrule in the States are concerned, they have made no adequate organized efforts to get them redressed. I realize the immense difficulties in their way. But some of these difficulties are of their own creation, arising, as they do, out of lack among them of unity, public spirit and readiness to make every possible sacrifice for a just cause. If they bestir themselves, evolve disciplined strength and create the only sanction that counts—the sanction of sacrifice—nothing can prevent their soon coming into their own.

RE-SHIPMENT OF FOREIGN SILVER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.

The Ministry of Finance is expected to sanction the proposal whereby foreign banks will be asked to ship back the silver they have exported during the past few months, and use it for legitimate business purposes.

These amounts will be exempt from the export tax and equalisation charge if re-exported.

FIREMAN'S WIFE KILLED

Car Collision With Locomotive And Its Sequel

LUCKNOW, December 29.

There was a fatal car locomotive collision at the level crossing in the Alambagh Railway Workshop shed yesterday evening when the wife of T. Atkins, railway fireman, was killed outright.

It is understood that Atkins was driving a car when it collided with a locomotive which was being shunted.

The impact was so terrific that the back car was shattered.

Atkins escaped with a few minor injuries.—A.P.

"REALISE LAND REVENUE FROM RYOTS"

Alleged Orders By C. P. Govt.

AMRAOTI, Dec. 29.

It is reliably understood that a very urgent circular is being issued by the higher officers to the Patels and Patwaris in Berar that all land revenue should be realised within a prescribed time failing which they will be required to take such measures as would compel the ryots to grant all dues of the Government without any loss of time.

This circular is to be made known to the people by the beat of drums as widely as possible, so that no body should remain ignorant about the Government order.

In responsible quarters this circular of the C. P. Government is supposed to be an extraodinary measure, taken this year, for in all the previous years when the Government dues were being regularly realised no such necessity of issuing any circular of the kind was felt at any time.

The Congressmen of Amraoti District are considering this measure of the Government and what constitutional steps should be taken to face the situation arising out of it.—United Press.

"TERROR OF CHARSADDA"

PESHAWAR, December 29.

The Superintendent of Police, Peshawar District, announces a reward of Rs. 3,000 for the arrest of the notorious outlaw Chimanal, who has become the terror of Charsadda sub-Division. Rewards of Rs. 2,000 each have also been offered for the arrest of two of his followers, Ghairat and Nauroz, who recently raided the Lambardar's house in village Gonda, killing two persons and injuring three. The Lambardar was instrumental in effecting the arrest of Amir, a cousin of Chimanal, and the raid is believed to have been a reprisal for it.—A.P.

WASHINGTON NAVAL TREATY DENOUNCED

LONDON, December 29.

Announcing the denunciation of the Washington Naval Treaty, the Japanese Foreign Office statement emphasises its peaceful intentions and says it has submitted the proposals to other powers designed to serve the permanent cause of disarmament.

The gist of the new proposals is the substitution of a new treaty excluding the ratio principle, but including a common upper limit of naval strength which should be fixed as low as possible and also total abolition or drastic reduction of offensive arms and adequate provision of defensive arms. Neither the British nor the Americans regard the Japanese formal denunciation of the Washington Naval Treaty to-day tragically, notwithstanding the fact that both deeply regret the termination of the instrument that successfully limited armaments and averted naval race that threatened in 1922.

A hopeful factor in British eyes is that Japan has shown no desire to end the Nine-Power and Four-Power treaties which, with the Washington Naval Treaty, forms the structure of collective peace in the Pacific. Nevertheless the denunciation increases the probability that political issues will be admitted when the Naval discussions were renewed.

Americans in London anticipate that the denunciation would clear the air and enable a new and more promising basis would be formulated for the resumption of the talks. Both the Americans and the Japanese have hitherto followed a firm uncompromising instructions which can now be made more pliable on both sides. The Americans expect that Japan, after diplomatic consultations, would take the initiative to revive the discussions within a few months, in which event the full Naval Conference is likely next year.—Reuter.

LIBERALS DO NOT WANT J. P. C. REFORMS

(Continued from page 1.)

resolution rejecting the J.P.C. report, and that there was a great need to-day for caution.

Mr. S. M. Bose of Calcutta also opposed the amendment. The speaker cited extracts from Pandit Kunzru's presidential address in support of his point of view.

Pandit Kunzru, however intervening informed the speaker that he was in favour of Dr. Paranjpe's amendment and added that random extracts from his speech did not do justice to him.

LEAP IN THE DARK

Mr. T. R. Venkitaramana Sastri made a stirring speech supporting Dr. Paranjpe's amendment and said that it would be a leap in the dark to accept the J.P.C. report. It was far better to continue under the present constitution, however, unsatisfactory it was, then accept the report.

A majority of members of the Subjects Committee appeared to favour Dr. Paranjpe's amendment. During the lunch hour, a compromise resolution was agreed upon and the resolution was accepted.

This resolution will be moved to-morrow by the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri and seconded by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

At six in the evening, the discussion on the change in creed given notice of by certain Bombay liberals was proceeding.—A.P.

"SWARAJYA" SCARES THEM AWAY

Amendment Of Party Creed Voted Down

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA CITY, Dec. 29.

The deletion of "Dominion Status," retaining only "Swarajya" in the Liberal Party creed which was in the form of an amendment from Mr. A. D. Shroff and advocates Gokhale, Shende and Chitale of Bombay proved a hot stuff for the Liberal Federation Subjects Committee at the tag end of the day's sitting. The motion was thrown out by an overwhelming majority. Prof. Atekar and Dr. Paranjapye vehemently opposed the motion. The next session was invited to Nagpur.

LIBERAL PARTY ORGANISATION

POONA, December 29.

The resolution given notice of by Messrs D. G. Dalvi, P. M. Shende, B. N. Gokhale, P. S. Bhakle, and S. G. Chitale, regarding the organisation of the Liberal Party was taken up. The Subjects Committee resolved to refer it to the General Council of the Federation, with instruction to circularise Provincial Liberal Organisations on the matter, ascertain their opinion and take such steps as may be found necessary, but not involving amendments to the Constitution, by March 1935. It is understood that the Subjects Committee unanimously decided not to consider other resolutions given notice of by members and put on the agenda.

The Subjects Committee decided to recommend the names of Messrs P. N. Sapru, Surrendranath Varma of Allahabad and S. M. Bose of Calcutta for the General Secretaryship of the Federation for 1935. The Subjects Committee closed sittings at a quarter to seven. The session of the Federation will meet on Sunday morning at eleven. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale gave a tea-party this afternoon, to the delegates.—A.P.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

Protest Against New Decrees

POONA, Dec. 29.

The Subjects Committee of the Liberal Federation adopted this afternoon the following resolution on Indians in Zanzibar:—

"The Federation views with grave concern and resentment the sudden adoption some months ago by the Government of Zanzibar of several decrees, the cumulative effect of which must inevitably be to make it impossible for the Indian community to earn its living in the land where it has been established a long time prior to the establishment of the British Protectorate.

These devices adversely affect Indian interests and place them at a disadvantage, as compared with their European commercial rivals and create bitterness between them and Arab and African communities.

The fact that the Land Alienation Decree imposes even on Indians born in Zanzibar disabilities which do not apply to Arabs born in Arabia, who are not British Subjects, clearly shows that the new legislation is aimed against Indians. Such differential treatment of Indians in a colony under the direct control of His Majesty's Government, which insists on equality of Britishers, with Indians in India, gives rise to separatist feeling and tends to destroy the unity of the Empire."

PUBLISH MENON'S REPORT.

(B) "The Federation records its appreciation of the prompt action of the Government of India in deputing Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., to investigate the situation on the spot. It regrets, however, that Mr. Menon's report has not been published.

The Federation urges immediate publication of Mr. Menon's report on the Zanzibar decrees and an announcement by the Government of India that they have full sympathy with the grievances of Zanzibar Indians and that they will strain every nerve to get them redressed and to have the status of Indians in Zanzibar placed on a permanently satisfactory footing."

(C) "The Federation also urges the early publication of Mr. Menon's report on marketing legislation in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, which legislation is believed to be detrimental to Indian interest."—A. P.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTIONS

FOONA, Dec. 29.

Mr. S. Pattabiram of Madras has submitted a draft resolution to the Subjects Committee of the Liberal Federation expressing horror and indignation at the base attempt on the life of His Excellency Sir John Anderson at Darjeeling last summer.

A resolution standing in the name of Mr. A. T. Patwardhan relating to Indian States, reads as follows:—

"The Federation appeals to all Ruling Princes of India to introduce representative and responsible Government in their States at an early date and to transform themselves into constitutional rulers. The Federation will always extend to the people in the States such support as it is open to it to give in all their legitimate attempts for the attainment of popular self-government under the aegies of their Rulers."

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Chairman of the Reception Committee, has given notice of two resolutions, one relating to constructive work of the Liberal Party and the other on the rights of women and the need for reform of the Hindu law of property with a view to enlarging the enfranchisement of women.—A.P.

CO-ORDINATING EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Delhi Conference Urges Creation Of Advisory Board

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

In the Educational Conference, Mr. Brijlal (Lahore) moved the second resolution urging the creation of an Advisory Board of Education at the headquarters of the Government of India to co-ordinate in educational activities in various provinces and to serve as a Bureau of Information in all educational matters. He emphasised the necessity of such central institution to look after educational interests under the Federal Constitution.

Principal Saiyidan (Aligarh) strongly supported the resolution which was carried.

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS

Principal E. G. Pearce (Gwalior) moved the next resolution urging the Conference to approve of the principle of exchange of teachers among educational institutions, in different provinces, and requesting the education departments concerned to initiate and facilitate such exchanges. He thought it would, in a humble way, prepare for a united India.

Mr. Abdulrazak supported and the resolution was carried.

Mr. S. P. Chatterji (Bengal) through his resolution pleaded that provincial teachers and educational associations should make arrangements for the annual celebration of education weeks in their jurisdiction, with a view to bring parents and guardians in closer contact with the educational system of the country, and to increase mutual co-operation.

Mr. Narain Pai (Cochin State) said that this experiment was already carried out in Cochin and found useful. He hoped other parts of India would copy their example.

The resolution was carried.—A. P.

WHAT IS TIME?

A Simple Enough Question!

(By Capt. E. Ternel)

About 1,800,000,000 people on this planet use the term "Time" several times a day. We think we know all about it; we never even question that knowledge, so sure we are that its meaning is perfectly plain to us. But is it? When we say, "what time is it"? the meaning is plain: we mean what hour of the day is it? By this, figuratively we mean what particular position the hands of the clock are in. But was this the real meaning that was implied in the question? This can be easily answered in the negative. A clock is a mechanical instrument so made that in every 12 hours the hands return to the same position. It is regular, it is constant (that is, if the clock is good) but that clock's movements only synchronise with the real clock that was implied in the question. The real clock is the Earth itself. The Earth turns upon its axis once every 24 hours, and the ordinary mechanical clock twice in the same time. Suppose that we should ask offhand, of any ordinary human being, what do you mean by Time? Could a satisfactory reply be given? It is very much to be doubted. In fact it can easily be proved that there are very few persons who can. Any Dictionary will tell you vague ideas of periods, durations, extensions in space, and such like supposed explanations, which are certainly not explanations, and confound you more. As a matter of fact the real significance of the word Time and what it stands for, cannot be explained by any human being, not even Einstein. All we can hope to do is to get a near enough appreciation of our meaning when we say, "What time is it?" Let us try to be perfectly clear as to what we meant by this question. We meant that we want to know, how far the Earth has gone in angular axial motion, from its last zero point. We do not actually think in those terms, we have made a convention of numbers marked on dials of mechanical clocks, which satisfies the meaning we mentioned above sufficiently near, to answer all ordinary purpose. But this certainly does not explain Time to us.

TIME—PERIODICITY OF REVOLUTION.

What then can we hope to understand by the word Time? Can we mean that it is something concrete or material that can be measured? No! We do not mean anything of the sort. Then do we mean that it is something imponderable like the supposed Aether that permeates everything? Again No! We do not mean that at all. We speak of Eternity, which is another division of time to us, we say that it had no beginning and will have no end, a meaningless jumble of words as we shall show later. We speak of an Age, or even an Aeon or an Epoch. This we can understand, although it is quite indefinite, we know or think we know, that the Earth has gone round the Sun an indefinite number of times during that age, aeon, or epoch. We may not know the exact number of times, but we are perfectly clear that, if we had sufficient data, we could give definitely the number of times that the Earth has gone round the Sun, which periodicity is our measure for a year. Here our meaning of Time is definite. By it we mean a large number of periods as made by the Earth in its orbit around the Sun. Again there is a zero point adopted by convention. An arbitrary point in that orbit is taken, and every time the Earth returns to it, a period has been accomplished, which to us is very nearly but not actually a year, it is as a matter of fact slightly more, hence our necessity for leap years, so as to adjust the inequality, as compared with our mechanical clocks.

But this is only as far as the period concerned is under consideration. Everything about time which we can understand is concerned with periods of some sort or other. Our conception of the term only refers to periodicity of matter, or what we take to be matter. It certainly does not include what happens between two periodicities of the same thing. We will make this clear later. We must first explain something which is not quite evident to the average human being. That is the discontinuity of matter. A few years ago, in fact until the close of last century, it was generally believed (although there were few who had guessed the real state of affairs) that matter was continuous, was solid. It was divisible upto a point, but that point reached, there could be no further sub-division. It was then a concrete particle of atomic dimensions it is true, but still solid and indivisible. Then, in 1884 to be exact, Sir William Crooks discovered what he called radiant matter, which in the course of time was suceeded by Radio activity etc., which proved that matter, far from being solid and concrete, was in fact nothing but particles of Electricity, going around nuclei in periodic movements, and even the nucleus was not solid, for particles of Radio active matter could be emitted from the nucleus.

QUANTUM THEORY

This threw a different aspect upon matter, and further researches by eminent scientists proved the total discontinuity of matter. Then, Ernest Planck gave to the world the result of his calculations and researches which he called "The Quantum Theory." This Theory in brief, (although it has nothing to do with time) was the fundamental upon which the Theory of Quanta as applied to matter was formed by Niels Bohr.

Planck was not satisfied with the theory of Radiation as applied to an object when losing its heat. He worked out mathematically that an object losing heat, should get colder than it does in a given time, and he started to reason out the discrepancy. This on the opening of this century, 1901. He came to the conclusion that objects losing heat did not do so continuously, but only by jerks as it were. One moment it was losing heat, then the next it was passive, and so on. He was able to satisfy the scientific world, that his conclusions were definite, and there could be no controversy in the matter.

Then, just after the first decade of this century, Moseley proved that atomic numbers as obtained from photographs of atoms that he took, represented the number of revolving electrons in orbits around the nucleus of each atom of each element. Niels Bohr the brilliant Dane now comes on the scene, and having applied Planck's theory in a modified form to the atom, is able to prove to Science, that the irregularities in the orbit of the single electron of Hydrogen, can be attributed to the Quantum Law of Planck. By a brilliant generalization of this theory which becomes the "Law of Quanta" he includes in it all elements, and his theory is entirely proved by all research in all scientific laboratories of the world. This Law of Quanta shows that the atom is not in the passive inactive state. On the contrary it is in a state of extra-ordinary activity. The electron in the Hydrogen atom is revolving around its nucleus (it has only one electron, and one proton as nucleus). First we must explain for those who do not know that the electron is the particle of negative electricity, as was proved by Jean Perrin, and the Proton of positive electricity proved by Lord Rutherford. The particle or atom of Hydrogen, is the simplest known, it consists of only one unit of positive, and one unit of negative electricity. This unit of negative electricity, or electron as we shall call it, revolves around the nucleus at a rate of 7 billion revolutions per second. (Don't start, it's quite correct.) It is periodic and is a definite clock but it is not regular, sometimes it is going slower and sometimes faster.

ELIMINATION OF TIME

The spectrum of the hydrogen atom showed that fact of its irregularity, but it could not be accounted for until Niels Bohr applied to it the theory of Quanta. This has now been mathematically extended in detail by Prof. Sommerfeld and there can be no question of doubt on this subject. It appears that this electron is revolving in particular orbits, sometimes circular, and at others elliptical. It receives a radiation from an outside source, meaning that it acquires more energy: immediately, (mind by immediately, we do not mean that it takes a time however small, we mean without any time at all) it jumps to another definite orbit, not slightly larger, but to a definite other orbit, which may be either 9, 16, 25 etc. times, energy again, it acquires more energy again, it makes another jump. If not, when the energy acquired is spent, it returns to the original orbit, and if more energy is lost, the orbit gets smaller and smaller. When the orbit is large, the periodicity of revolution is smaller; when the orbit is very small, the periodicity is larger and the speed is faster upto a limit which it cannot surpass, and which is equal to nearly the speed of light. This speed can only be acquired in the smallest orbit.

What is very apprent in this theory, which generalized applies to all atoms of every element, is that it takes no time whatever, for the electron to go from one definite orbit to another. It is actuated by jerks and is discontinuous. Sometimes it is in one orbit and suddenly it is in the next. Now what happens between one orbit and the other? It must be agreed that a hydrogen atom has as much right to have Time as we have. By Time is meant periodicity of revolution, whether it is the electron in hydrogen or the earth in the solar system. The hydrogen atom may not be conscious of the refinements of periodicity which we have discovered in it, but it is there nevertheless. Now, can we say that there is no time elapsed between the jump from one orbit to the other in the Hydrogen atom? If, on the contrary, we are showing that we know as time, to be discontinuous; it is a very uncomfortable theory. All we know, all our conventions showed us time as an inexorable measure which must kept on flowing.

ABSURDITY OF "ETERNITY"

Our Eternity is even worse, it never began and will have no end, which when considered in the light of the atom of Hydrogen is an absurdity. Either Niels Bohr, Sommerfeld, Einstein and others, are right, or our theological philosophers are right. One side must be wrong and it cannot be Science, since we have proofs of the authenticity of the theories advanced. Therefore, one part of our Time system can be exploded. If Time is discontinuous then Eternity is an absurd statement. We are not able to work out the periodic systems of the other atoms, with the same degree of certainty as we have worked out the periodicity of Hydrogen, on account of the enormous mathematical complications involved, when the atoms of the other elements are under consideration; but, in so far as the next element to Hydrogen is concerned, Helium (which has two revolving electrons) the predictionss of Niels Bohr's theory prove correct. By analogy, we are able to conceive that this theory applies to all elements, and, there iss good ground to believe that it has a solid foundation, since activity has provided research scientists with the means to test the theory, as applied to the heavier elements. In all cases the theory of "Quanta" has proved unassailable, and besides, there are other grounds that go to prove the correctness of this sublime theory.

If all our element know time as moving by jerks, that is, discontinuous, we have no reason whatever to suppose that the rest of our Universe, which is composed of the same elements that we know here, can show time as a continuity. This has very far consequences. The atoms are planetary systems having their own periodic measures—our Earth is a plentary system which is composed of the atoms above mentioned. The rest of our Universe is composd of such planetary systems. Each has its own periodic system, and by reason we can infer that each system is discontinuous. The Universe itself must have its own periodic system, as infinitely greater than ours, as ours is to the system of the Hydrogen atom.

THERE IS NO TIME

Now, what is a year to us, must be very many of our ages to the year of the Universal system, if one second of our time is equal to 7 billion years of the Hydrogen atom. Keeping this in mind, let us examine the question of the Universe. Our Universe in the light of modern astronomics is a definite and measurable system. There are now thousands of other Universes known to Science, and no doubt countless other thousands still unknown. When we discover one of these Universes previously unknown to us, it is examined and in every case we find the elements known to us on this Earth. We can therefore infer that each has its own particular system of periodicity as our Universe has. There can be no more connection between two Island Universes (to give them their technical names) than there can be between any two planetary systems in our Universe. Each has its own very particular period or (you have heard the term often enough in connection with wireless)—Wave Length. They do not synchronize nor merge one into the other; taken as a whole, they again show discontinuity.

Now what I want to make clear is this. I will explain my meaning by a question. Can it be that there is no Time, or period between the sphere of influence of any two Island Universes? It seems, if what I have said above is correct, that there is no Time. There is nothing whatever between the two. By nothing I do not mean a void or vacuum, I mean much more than that. I mean that there is even no continuity of space, and space is as discontinuous as time. Space between Island Universes must have measurement however vast, but it must also have a point of reference. If nothing exists to make the reference from, then space cannot exist between the two Island Universes.

What is meant there is that, if we stared on a voyage from one Universe to another, when we reach the edge of one we should take no time whatever to reach the edge of the other, however vast the space between the two. If time and space between Universes does not exist, there is discontinuity, therefore our idea of time as something everlasting, must be revised.

NOTHING BUT A CONVENTION.

What then is time? The question cannot be easily answered. Really it is nothing but a convention that we use to measure a periodicity, if by periodicity we mean a regular occurrence of something or other. We take a conventional arbitrary point of reference, and from this we measure succeeding regular occurrences past that point. Anything can serve as a clock, provided the regularity of periodicity is observed.

The Election in Hydrogen moving in a particular orbit, is as good a clock as the Earth going around the Sun, but not so convenient. We have adopted our convention of time in a day when the ignorance of the world was appalling, and from this we have inferred Eternity and other such like periods of time. It is absurd and has no foundation whatever.

Time is nothing but an abstract, arbitrary convention imposed upon us by the necessity of measuring Periodicity. But, the true and real meaning of time, being a very complex mathematical abstraction, cannot be explained in an easy manner.

Natima, an Uzbek student, the best pianist in the Institute of Education in Tashkent.

INDEPENDENT AUSTRIA.

(Courtesy: "Kladderadatsch," Berlin.)

Tragedy Follows "Face-Lifting"

Woman Of 51 Kills Herself Because She Looked 10 Years Older Than Before Operation

"It is just a tragedy of vanity," said the coroner at a Paddington inquest on a married woman of 51 who committed suicide in a London hotel because she was worried over the effects of a course of beauty treatment writes the "News Chronicle."

"I am permamently disfigured and look at least ten years older," she wrote before her death.

The coroner added: "She was apparently absorbed in this vanity and could not grow old gracefully and accept quietly the more or or less ravages of time."

The dead woman was Mrs. Lizzie Rigby, of Hinckley Road, Nuneaton, and her husband Mr. Harold Rigby a retired colliery manager, said she was rather sensitive about her appearance.

DISAPPOINTED BY RESULT

She had had face lifting treatments in London and was very disappointed by the result. She left home on Nov. 22 to keep an appointment in London with a Mr. Bell, who had given her treatment.

"My wife," he added, "was a little bit undecided about coming up to town to keep the appointment as she seemed rather afraid of this man, Mr. Bell, and asked me what she should say to him, and I advised her to tell him that she was terribly disappointed with the treatment and ask him to help her to get rid of the pain in her head.'

After his wife came to London Mr. Rigby said he had had a letter from her. The letter stated: "I am still disfigured and shall be. I just cannot think what possessed me to have it done. It seems like a bad dream."

"PLASTIC SURGERY"

John Cornelius Bell was then called, and described himself as a qualified dentist and plastic surgeon.

The Coroner (Mr. Ingleby Oddie): How can you call yourself a surgeon if you have no surgical qualifications?—There is no particular rule about it.

You call yourself what you like. Plastic surgery is a thing which requires the highest form of skill It means replacing noses and ears. You do not do that kind of thing, do you?—No, the rejuvenation part

Are you not what is popularly known as a beauty specialist?—Yes, probably.

Then why don't wou say so, instead of plastic surgeon? Do you treat dropped faces?—Yes.

20-GUINEA FEES

Mr. Bell said he first saw Mrs. Rigby by appointment in Janoary She told him that some time ago she had had her face lifted and was also treated for bagginess under the eyes. She wanted some more of this treatment She said she would have her face lifted then and her eyes treated later.

He carried out the face-lifting operation in January. This was successful, and Mrs. Rigby paid him 20 guineas Last July he treated Mrs. Rigby for her eyes, this operation being to remove a strip of skin under the eye and to tighten the skin up again. Mrs. Rigby paid 20 guineas for this.

He also treated her for falling gums under the upper lip. The treatment resulted in a swelling of the upper lip, which usually happened, and last Thursday, when she called to see him, she complained about it, but he assured her it would go down. She did not then seem depressed.

"NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT"

The Coroner: Did she ask for her money back?—Yes she said, "What about it?" I said I had not charged anything for the filling in.

She was not satisfied if she wanted her money back, was she?—She thought it was an expense coming up to town every time.

Did you give her anything?—No, sir. I told her there was nothing to worry about—just the swelling.

Mr. Bell added that she came the following day for an examination and was "quite happy about it."

The Coroner: No unpleasantness?—No.

Mr. Bell said that she asked him if there was any ointment she could use for her gums. He told her to see her dentist and to come and see him in a fortnight.

The Coroner: Was there no unpleasantness, no row?—None.

Did not she abuse you?—No, sir. She speaks about you in her letters in very unpleasant terms. Was she not abusive?—No.

Evidence was given that Mrs Rigby was found dead in a London hotel from gas poisoning.

CORONER ON "GROWING OLD"

The Coroner, in recording a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind," said:

"This woman was dissatisfied with her personal appearance, as so many women are when they get on a bit, and she started trying to improve it by means of very expensive operations at the hands of beauty specialists.

"When women try to interfere with natural processes, such as gradually growing old, they may create a little temporary improvement but they never succeed permanently.

"The result is these operations have to be done over and over again, and the patient gets very again, and the patient gets very distressed, as apparently this woman did.

"She was dissatisfied with the result of two face liftings, the removal of baggy eyelids, and the blocking up of the creases of the skin.

"ONCE MISS, NOW—MADAM"

'She had been brooding over it, and got more and more miserable until she at last took her life. She has left pathetic letters in which she exaggerates her condition and says she is hideous. She writes:

"I am greatly distressed, having had treatment which has turned out wrong. It has spoiled my appearance and ruined my health. I have decided that the only course to take is what I am doing...

" 'Everybody used to say Miss to me; now it is definitely Madam.

" 'I am grieved to distruction to leave you all, for I have such energy that work and everything else was a picnic.'

"It is a dreadful tragedy," the coroner added, "that a woman should take her life because she is dissatisfied with her personal appearance."

NEW LIGHT ON BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

The Buffalo

In Quest Of Big Game In Africa

BUFFALO: by Capt. Conyers Lang. Publishers: Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London. Price 18sh.

The author, a Londoner imbued by wander—lust, is out on a most interesting trail in search of big game. "I always liked hunting and attraction of hunting big game suddenly became irresistible". There was nothing to keep him in London, the urge to travel was great. He made up his mind and three days later, he bought a ticket, a few suit cases, coupe of rifles and guns and boarded "Carnaval Castle" heading for South Africa. His plan was to obtain a close-up view of every phase of natural history and sport which that country abounding in wonderful fauna could offer. It appeared to him quite a simple thing to buy a car in Capetown and drive it through Africa on a long Safari, with Cairo as the eventual goal. He found that he was the only hunter on board the ship, the other travellers were concerned with probably more exacting pastime of hunting bread-and-butter. They were hugely tickled with his yarns and thought him to be potty to consider driving the car from "Cape to Cairo." As soon as he landed he purchased a light Ford van, with extra spring, tools, a strong rope, a spade, some wire netting, a piece of board which answered all his requirements, and started on the Empire Day on his hazardous journey. On his drive to Knysna, his van spilled and slithered down the slim track towards a valley, more often than not, he was holding on the wheel like grim death.

REPTILE FARM.

He hopped to Port Elizabeth and visited the famous reptile farm of Dr. Fitz Simmons, perhaps the second best in the world, the credit for the first being claimed by the Bronx Zoo of New York. This Simmons' pit contained every kind of snake, cobras, puff-adders and the deadly mumba. "Going round the park I experienced a strange feeling of loathing for the horrid reptiles." An interesting account of collection of these strange and horrible specimens is provided in Ch. III.

HUNTING A MARINE MONSTER.

Further onwards to Durban, it came on to rain, when the would-be hunter cursed heartily and was disgusted to find that the road was nothing more than a trackful of holes and mudfilled-ruts. "I went on in the first gear, riding the car almost like a bucking broncho." At Durban the writer longed for a trip in a whaler, not as a mere sightseer but as one of the crew out to know all about the whales. His ambition was gratified. Wearing a thick woollen vest, a mechanic's garage suit with an old mackintosh, he reached the quay. At the quayside was a small whale which was little larger than a big tug and incredibly dirty. Stepping on the gangway, armed with a letter of introduction, he asked one of the lascars for the skipper. The skipper took it and without a word retreated inside to read it by the swinging lamp. To quote the author: "He returned to look at me, with a somewhat pitying expression on his face, and said: 'Do you think it is a joy-ride? If you do, let me tell you it is a big mistake'" The skipper and the new sailor soon became firm friends. The readers are familiarised with the ways of whales. Contrary to general belief they are warm blooded and females suck their young, which may be as big as 20 feet at birth. The whale is very keen of hearing but deficient in sight and for this reason immediately the chase commences, it is important to keep silent. Once frightened they will submerge and disappear. They come up to the surface to breathe through their bow hole which is at the top of their head. As a certain amount of water is mixed with the breath, it becomes converted into spray and the hunter generally spots his quarry by the "blow". As to how they were lucky enough to spoor a blue whale and how they successfully chased their quarry is well narrated in this book. If a 'shikari' experiences tense moments on spotting his dangerous wild enemy, here is the description of an unusual phenomenon, a small whaler, tossing on a heaving swell, after a great marine monster of the deep.

SIMBA (LION).

While cutting through Malamala, on the Portuguese Frontier, the author learnt the art of spooring wild animals and of shooting big games. It is, however, creditable that the author never wanted to shoot non-dangerous game, so he went after the lion, the king of beasts. There were two ways of shooting them. The common method was to sit in a Machan over a kill, so commonly known to our local shikaris. The other was to find their drinking places and to follow their spoor, at a first stroke of dawn and to catch up with them before they get into the deep impenetrable bush. His first experience resulted in successfully tracking a lion and a lioness, but as the hunter-author himself confesses he had forgotten the golden rule of bagging the lioness first. Though he had despatched first the lion he had to face the infuriated lioness, which came bounding straight at him. His bullet took her in the head, at the second shot, the first having missed its mark at 30 yards. In the excitement, he tripped over a root and fell into a thick thorn bush, while the lioness lay clawing the earth within a yard or two of him. Struggling wildly and bleeding profusely and badly torn, he emerged from the bush and gave the lioness a finishing shot. Later, he successfully shot three more lions.

NYATI (BUFFALO.)

Many well-seasoned sportsmen, like William Finaughty, Sir Frederick Jackson and William Judd, have agreed that there is not a more dangerous animal to meet on the Dark Continent to-day than the buffalo. However, Salus places him third on the list of dangerous game. Undoubtedly the strength of the bufialo is enormous, his daring and pluck unquestioned. Added to these are his deep cunning, a quick and a masterly brain; There is no opponent difficult to out-wit and worthy of the respect of the veteran hunter. The author, however, started successfully bagging them in the thick bush, bamboo clumps, as well as in swamps. Success followed success and numbers of animals were shot by him in the course of his drive towards Nairobi. The author is right when he says: "No hunter would say what a buffalo would do after he is wounded." On one occasion while the author was following the spoor of a buffalo herd, he wounded one. This was immediately followed by a gigantic smashing of bushes, and the whole herd with a wild sweeping rush came straight at him, bunched together like a phalanx. He fired at one which was coming on him, and threw himself on the ground as the great beasts came thundering on the top of him. About his providential escape, the author's own version is: "I have an impression still of some ten animals,—animals charging a head down. What happened next I cannot remember. I seemed to have been stiffened to a semi-conscious stuper. The light was blotted out, my face and eyes were full of dust. When I came to normal consciousness, I realized with increasing joy that the herd had missed me by a seeming miracle." But the author had hardly needed this experience. He has to his credit having travelled down the Tsetse-fly districts of the Shangani and Gwai Valleys in South Rhodesia; amidst the great swampy and dense Saka bush of the Kafu River; and amongst the thick covered mountains, bordering the Cambesi, miles away to the North; also, in the mosquito infested areas of the bamboo jungles in the Songwe Delta, and finally, amidst the wild plains and great volcanic escarpments of the Rift Valley.

PAINFUL EXPERIENCE.

On the Tanganyika Frontier, sixty miles close to the Amala River the author encountered a fairly recent buffalo spoor. He found two solitary bulls cast off from the herd. After shooting one, how the author was nearly gored to death by the other, has been vividly described. The author was compelled to cut short his tour, in order to go to a nursing home for attention to his severe injuries. He returned to England on crutches, to give us this interesting production, entitled "Buffalo," about which he says, "I tried to study as well as hunt them to the exclusion of almost every other form of animal and to me a buffalo will hold the premier place amongst all the African game."

The author might have scored well if he had not made any incursions into politics, for the book contains some distorted political statements, which tend to mar and detract, the graphic description of his adventures, to which I think he should have devoted the pages of his book from cover to cover. At least the publishers should have seen that political views were eschewed from works of this kind. Also the writer would have made his book a first class seller if he had not advocated a policy of wholesale devastation and destruction of wild life, which view adopted by him is not only astounding but truly diabolical as it savours of brutality, hurting the feelings of lovers of animals.

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NYATI (BUFFALO.)

TWO NOVELS

BRACKEN TURNING BROWN. By Famela Wynne. Collins.

The business of living has such a prickly texture for modern novelists of the realistic school that a literary encounter with someone who reminds you that life is like a Christmas stocking full of pleasant surprises is most refreshing. "Bracken Turning Brown" is a very happy and absorbing tale. Sir Pelham Brooke, one of those utterly perfect people whom only women novelists seem to have the naivete to create, supplies one side of the eternal triangle while Susan and her husband, the Rector whose life is a futile and heroic struggle with an inherited tendency towards drunkenness, constitute the other two. How the love affair between Susan and Sir Pelham is openly abetted by three delightful people—her sister, an aged aunt and a trusted housekeeper all more concerned with Susan's happiness than with abstract ethical considerations, is interestingly related. An ideal book for the listless hour or those never-ending and eternally tedious railway journeys.

H. C. V.

THE HOUSE WITH THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS. By Winston Graham. Ward, Lock & Co. London.

Dick Egerton is told by a Harley Street specialist that he has exactly six weeks to live. He casts about for something really thrilling to do during that time and an opportunity presenting itself in which he has to match his wits against a gang of "gentlemen crooks" to protect a defenceless girl he welcomes it eagerly. How a haunted house, a secret passage, an imbecile and a dope-fiend are employed in various ways to shatter her mental balance, how she preserves this with Dick Egerton's help, how the six weeks' verdict proves to be false and how everything works out to a successful and romantic issue between the two main characters is very graphically described. "The House with the Stained Glass Windows" will be welcomed by that increasingly numerous army of men and women who relish a "thriller" in every gruesome and terrible detail of that term.

H. C. V.

BANK BRANCHES

BRANCH BANKING IN INDIA: By C. H. Diwanji, Agent, Central Bank of India Limited, Jamnagar. Publishers: G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Price: Rs. 3.

This little handbook deals with the subject of Branch Banking in a brief form and gives a survey of the position of branches of various banks in the Presidencies of Bombay, Bengal and Madras, as well as in the Provinces of the Punjab, the United Provinces, etc. The author has taken some trouble in giving us details as to the names of various banks and their branches and areas and tried to show how poorly Indian branch banking has developed. The origin of the term "bank," according to the author is the Italian word "Banco" meaning a heap of money or accumulation of stock and he does not agree that it is derived from the word "bench" as many authoritative writers on the subject have asserted. Here, of course, there is room for difference of opinion but there is no doubt that most of the medieval bankers in Europe as well as the bulk of indigenous bankers in India, from the early date in history, did a large amount of business in exchanging coins which was in those days the most lucrative branch of a banker's business and hence the chances are more in favour of the term "bank" being derived from the word "bench" or counter on which these money-changers who also did banking business exposed their coins of different countries.

The distinction between "Unit Banking," "Chain Banking" and "Branch Banking" is briefly and very clearly given by the author. He asserts that Branch Banking originated in England. This statement is open to much doubt because in India from the earliest date all important Indian bankers had a cluster of branches all over the country in the Moghal as well as pre-Moghal period of our history. The position of Banking in our Indian States has also received a cursory treatment in this little booklet and much useful information is collected there also. The book has been written by one who has had the advantage of working and learning his work of a bank official in a bank as distinguished from theoretical training in Banking and Economics and in the circumstances one would have expected an amount of useful information in connection with modern working of our Indian banks as well as its branches in some detail. What is required to-day by a student of Bank is as much details as possible as to the practical problems of Banking in India as they arise in course of daily work of a practical banker and if the author had incorporated that branch of information in much greater detail, this litttle booklet, though useful by itself as it is, would have provided a much better source of study and information.

Within the compass of a small number of pages the author has tried to do his best to give as much information as the reader may expect.

"S. R. D."

"The Call Of The Gita"

The quotations bearing on the Bhagavad Gita, which appeared on page 9 of our issue of Sunday the 16th instant, under the caption, "The Call of the Gita," were extracts from a booklet entitled "Message of the Bagavad Gita," written by Mr. M.K. Sahasrabudhe of Alibag and not, as inadvertently stated by us, the opinions of Mahatma Gandhi on the Gita.

BOOK NOTES

"Red Heifer" by F. D. Davison is a biography of an Australian cow a new addition to the all-too-short list of animal classics.

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"Fire on the Andes" by Carleton Beals Lippincott Company, is the story of Feru, once the home of America's greatest civilization, a country due, in Mr. Beals's view, for another explosion.

* * * *

In "Afternoon Neighbours" Hamlin Garland, member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, continues his literary reminiscences of life in America and England. Barrie, Gosse, Hardy, Lord Birkenhead, and Henry Ford figure in this fourth volume.

* * * *

"Liquid Claims and Nations Wealth" by Adolf A. Berle, Jr. and Victoria J. Pederson, (Macmillan) is an original and profound study of the effect upon modern society of excessive concentration upon "liquid" forms of wealth, arguing that this makes for a fragile social structure.

* * * *

One of the books Messrs. Golancz have in hand for the New Year is "Those Rich and Great Ones," the memoirs of a famous chef, M. Henri Charpentier—the chef, in fact, who invented "Crepes Suzette." They believe that his kitchen and restaurant memories are as enchanting as his cookery.

* * * *

A report recently made on transport conditions in five continents is to appear in January under the title of "Road and Rail in 40 Countries." Professor Otto Most and Brigadier-General Sir Osborne Mance contribute a preface to the volume, which has been produced in collaboration with leading transport associations of many countries.

WOMEN NOVELISTS

WOMEN NOVELISTS FROM FANNY BURNEY TO GEORGE ELIOT. By Muriel Masefield. Ivor Nicholson & Watson. 4sh. 6d.

The University Extension Library Series to which this volume belongs has been designed by the publishers "to meet the growing needs of University Extension Students, the members of the Workers' Educational Association and all those who, if they had the opportunity would be associated with them in their quest for knowledge." Each book has been written by distinguished scholars and the subjects dealt with are those which the University Extension authorities have included in their lists of lectures. Miss Masefield's contribution to the series is charming and less superficial than most similar attempts to educate the man in the street who is conscious that his education has been neglected. The chapters on "The Lives of the Brontë Sisters" and their works are particularly well done and there is a throb of genuine, impassioned feeling in her presentation of those chequered tragic but unconquered geniuses which is particularly stimulating. The lives of the "six slight, highy-strung, potentially delicate children" haunted by the spectres of poverty and disease and the rare intellectual gifts which brightened and negatived their presence are very vividly and sympathetically described. The chapter on Fanny Burney is illuminating with its glimpse of the "polite society" of those days, "wits and prodigals, beautiful ladies, parasites, humble chaplains, led captains. Those fair creatures whom we love in Reynold's portraits, fine gentlemen .....who took their ease in patent places and slipped Lord North's bribes so elegantly beneath their ruffles"....all these pass in a galaxy of wit and beauty before our admiring gaze.

Jane Austen, Maria Edgeworth, Susan Ferrier, Emily Eden, Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte Youge and George Eliot are included in this book which excellently fulfils the purpose for which it was intended.

H. C. V.

What They Should Sing

An Essay In The Function Of Modern Poetry

"Songs In Exile" by Manuel C. Rodrigues, published by B. X. Furtado, Dhobitalao. Price, Re. 1.

"Yet there is almost everywhere some contagious emotion, some flitting image of a mood, some happy turn of phrase, some interesting attitude; and, above all, always a running melody, as if the poet, seeking after pure music, had stumbled on words."—These words quoted out of the preface express, more or less accurately, the impression that is conveyed by this little collection of poems and it would be interesting to inquire, at the outset, whether Mr. Rodrigues could not have improved on the rather antiquated, rather cramped, outer poetic form as a medium of expression of poetic feeling with better results in the actual effect produced by his lyric pieces.

FUNCTION OF POETRY.

The question, certainly, is of general interest, touching the entire modern trend in the writing of poetry and may be raised here in noticing the work of one who probably has no pretensions to offer of the super-sophisticated modernist style, but who might minimise the tyranny of conventional, "padded" verse-form and enhance both the value and appeal of poetic emotion. For us, certainly, who lack in both the ear for English word—music (although the most important present-day poetry is anti-musical, harsh but in conformity with the general "mood") and the tradition growing out of the peculiar English soil, the emotional content should matter most; if we must use a medium that is without an essential spontaneity, we ought at least to smooth out its crude angularities with feeling, the expression of which constitutes the main purpose of the poetic art-form.

TECHNIQUE & CATEGORIES

The first poem in this connection, with lines like:

I love thee but in dreams of yesterday,
When in the twilight of the parting hour
Thine eyes flashed secret messages and smiled

demonstrates the possibility even of a conventional form when it is employed to convey the emotional stress, in the present case so characteristically Goan in certain qualities that are remarkable in many "Concani" songs—a certain wistfulness, lyricism. The other pieces are not very striking and suffer, as is only to be expected from immaturity in thought-content. This is not to be distinguished, as Prof. Menezes apparently does, from the one forming an integral part of the purely lyricistic verse. In fact, no distinction could exist, as it seems to me, that could justify poetic "badness" whether thematic variation moved from the metaphysical on to the level of gushful nature-poetry. The function of any poetry is to convey, in an artistic form, a personal experience and we demand that in order to be interesting, the poet shall discipline himself (or herself) to a point where the (for him or her) essential shall be permitted to be expressed.

IF HAMLET SPOKE

I am venturing to reiterate this well-established principle of poetic function because Mr. Rodrigues shows great promise of development and his collection contains several poems that achieve a degree of success with the spontaneity and purity of feeling and skilful expression; they are remarkable for the note of sincerity which each one of them sounds. He could certainly enrich the quality of his verse if he concentrated on complexity and depth of feeling. The question how far modern task could make demands on a writer's mode of expression remains debatable; but this mode or style is elastic enough to adapt itself to the requirements of the individual vision and merely constitutes the identification-mark of the consciousness of a particular epoch.

If Hamlet used this style he would not speak like a sentimentally benevolent padre breaking his overworked heart over the tinsel of feminin vanity, but would plumb the depths of human sorrow, probe reality with a neo-Shakespearean accent and, himself murdered; age after age, between philosophic pessimism and will-to-live, hold up, in a familiar, exquisite gesture, the tragedy of our life to our startled gaze.

S. V.

Real & Cultured Pearls

RIVAL REAL PEARLS: By Mr. Bansilal L. Mehta, B. A.

The pearl trade was, still recently, one of the big trades in the hands of Indian merchants, specially in the Bombay Presidency. Pearl fisheries in the Persian Gulf were practically monopolised by them, and the Jains of Surat, who were the principal merchants, amassed fabulous wealth. About 100 Houses were established in Paris for doing this business. It was all to the benefit of this country. Unfortunately, the War came and that trade declined and was diverted in other hands. There Was also the competition with the so-called "cultured pearls" from Japan, which practically took away the bottom from the Pearl trade market. Mr. Bansilal Mehta has had immense experience in the trade both in "Real Pearls" and the so-called "Cultured Pearls". He has traded in this country, has had the benefit of trading both in London and in Paris, and also had a fairly good stay in Japan. It is as a result of all this experience that he has written this book. The fundamental idea of the book is to safeguard the Indian public against many frauds which are committed in the name of trade in the business of pearls. The subject is a fairly technical one, yet the author has handled it in such manner that even a layman can follow it and understand all the details of this rather complicated business. So well he has gone it that Mons. K. Mikimoto, the inventor of the process of culturing pearls, has complimented him on the knowledge displayed by him in the book.

It is commonly supposed that the cultured pearls are entirely made by man, just as beads and glass pearls are made. As a matter of fact, Mons. Mikimoto's invention has left the whole process to nature except at one or two stages man steps in and helps nature on. The book makes interesting reading not only from a scientific standpoint but will prove useful to the trade and the general public. It is priced at Rs. 2/ only and can be had from the author, c/o Messrs. B. R. Mehta and Co., 173-177, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay. 2: or from Messrs N. M. Tripathi and Co.

J. K. M

BHAI PARMANAND'S STORY OF THE ANDAMANS

"THE STORY OF MY LIFE" BY BHAI PARMANAND. (TRANSLATED FROM THE HINDI) PUBLISHED BY 'THE CENTRAL HINDU YUVAK SABHA' LAHORE. PRICE Re. 1-4.

"Thy prison is a holy place "And
"Thy prison is a holy place.
"And thy sad floor an altar, for
'twas trod.
"..... By Bonniyard.

Feelings akin to Byron's quoted above, rise uppermost in our mind as we finish the story of Bhaiji's Prison Life: for in sooth the title of the book is a misnomer. One can scarcely call it an autobiography. It is a record more of Bhaiji's jail experiences and sufferings. Out of the two hundred and seventeen pages of this book, more than one hundred and thirty are taken up by the account of his trial and jail life in India and in that purgatory of prisons—the Andamans. Nearly thirty pages are devoted to his travels in Africa, Europe and America, first as a Vedic missionary and then as a voluntary political exile. Thus there are hardly fifty pages left for other details of his life, and the proper delineation of such a dyna-

(Continued on Page 11).

A Visit To

The Roerich Museum Of New York

International Art Centre

(By MULLERPATAN SHIVA RAO)

During my recent tour of the United States of America, I paid a visit to the Roerich Museum, and Master Institute of United Arts, founded a decade ago by the world-famous European artist, Nicholas Roerich, and now housed in a magnificent, 24-storey-building on the River-side Drive in New York. The Museum, which has become a truly international art shrine, aims "to spread a greater appreciation of Beauty, and to promote better understanding between men and nations, through the encouragement of the arts, sciences and all phases of knowledge and culture as expressed in the universal message of Nicholas Roerich." The Museum, besides containing over a thousand paintings by this master artist, has also got together hundreds of rare examples of the art of all countries, including, of course, Indian. A lover of art may spend days and days feasting on the wonderful treasures of the art and culture of all ages and climes housed in this building. There is one distinctive feature about the art of Roerich as well as the examples of art of other countries shown in this Museum and that is the essentially creative spirit which they envisage and breathe. One finds in most of them quite a new revelation of life. One cannot describe the Roerichian gospel of Art better than in his own words:

"The Art will unify all Humanity. Art is one-indivisible. Art has its many branches, yet all are one. Art is the manifestation of the coming synthesis. Art is for all. Every one will enjoy true art. The gates of the 'sacred source' must be wide open for everybody, and the light of Art will influence numerous hearts with a new love. At first this feeling will be unconscious but after all it will purify human consciousness and how many young hearts are searching for something real and beautiful! So give it to them. Bring art to the people where it belongs. We should have not only museums, theatres, universities, public libraries, railway stations and hospitals, but even prisons decorated and beautified. Then we shall have no more prisons."

This new gospel of Art is being sought to be propagated not only through the Roerich Museum and its International Art Centre, but also through half a dozen or so affiliated organisations like the Master Institute of United Arts, the Roerich Society, the Roerich Museum Press and Urusvati, the last being founded by Prof. Roerich and his wife in 1928 in Kulu Valley, Western Himalayas, for conducting scientific research in medicine, botany, biology, geology astro-physics, archaeology and other fields of science.

NEW ERA IDEALS.

The Roerich Society is an international society, devoted to the ideals of brotherhood and culture through art and science as expressed in the paintings and teachings of Roerich. Branches and groups of the Society have been organised in Europe, Asia, Africa, South and Central America and throughout the United States. The Roerich Museum Press aims to spread the ideals of the New Era through the printed word by publishing books devoted to the heroic deeds and thoughts of the centuries.

But, the most notable as well as the most popular institution, next to the Museum, of the Roerich group is the Master Institute of United Arts, founded in New York in November 1921, by Prof. Roerich. The Institute may be said to have got as its motto the Roerichian formula of "Simplicity, Beauty and Fearlessness." All the Arts receive equal recognition in this school, the ideal aimed at being "at once to fortify each student with a technical mastery in his own field and to forge those precepts of spirit and creation which will be guiding principals in his art and in his life." Here is a list of some of the departments of the Institute which will show the wide range of subjects taught. Piano, Organ, Voice, Opera Class, Violin, Violoncello, Harp, Choral and Orchestral conducting, Chamber Music, Orchestral instruments, Theory, Composition and Appreciation Solfege and Ear Training Church Music, Byzantine Music, Painting and Drawing, Etching and Drawing, Art of Illustration, Theatre Decoration and Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Tapestry Weaving, Scultpture, Architecture, Ballet, Oriental Dance, Drama, Diction, Contemporary Theatre and Play-writing, Poetry, Literature and short story writing, Journalism, Art Photography, Languages, Painting, Design, Clay Modelling, Folk Songs and Lectures.

CREATIVE LIFE

It is worthy of note that these departments are open to students of all ages and grades of advancement. Recognising one of its most important functions in its work for children the Institute has organised a "Junior Art Centre" which aims to encourage self-expression in the child from the earliest years and to influence the young spirit to a keen love for beauty and for creation. The Junior Centre includes courses in Music, Painting and Drawing, Sculpture, Clay Modelling Ballet, Drama and Languages. Recognising that in the benefits of a creative life, the blind will find their self-expression the Institute has established also a department for the Blind which includes courses in Music, Literature and Journalism.

Since the Institute is open to all students without distinction of race or nationality, one finds in its many departments young men and women hailing from various quarters of the world. No previous requirements are stipulated as the Institute provides courses for students in all grades of advancement. Those students, however, who desire to enter advanced courses, are required to show evidence of previous training.

A number of scholarships are annually awarded by the Institute, including a "Rabindranath Tagore Scholarship in Poetry," providing generally, a year's tuition in one or the other of the departments.

Indian visitors to New York should not miss the opportunity of paying a visit to this unique Institution the like of which will be hardly found in any other part of the world, while Indian students of art, wishing to enrich their knowledge of modern art-tendencies, would be amply rewarded by a few days, if not weeks' acquaintance of the treasures of the Roerich Museum, more especially of the new ideals of creative endeavour which inspire the founder as well as conductors of the Institute of United Arts.

Bhai Parmanand's Story Of The Andamans

(Continued from page 10).

mic personality as Bhai Parmanand's surely requires a much larger canvass. There is thus a simplicity about the book, but scarcely any synthesis. The casual reader will find much in this story to touch and ennoble,—but the reviewer hardly anything to review or comment upon.

One does not choose to dwell here upon the pathos that pervades the patriot's life. Political values have changed immensely during the last two decades, and service and sacrifice have now become synonymous. Suffering is the patriot's daily food. Even when Bhai Parmanand was sentenced to death upon the flimsiest of evidence, under the Defence of the Realm Act in the early days of the Great War, his serenity of soul never forsook him. Nay there was an exaltation,—the added joy of utter renunciation. "People may not readily realise," says Bhaiji, "nor even believe my statement, that we were in fact in such a state of intoxication, as might with truth be called a rejoicing."

Fortunately for India the deathsentence was commuted into one of transportation for life, and Bhaiji has vividly described his stay on the 'Kala Pani.' We meet our old friend Barrie Sahib here again, and thus is mediocrity immortalised! Unlike some other accounts one has read of the Andamans, Bhaiji's seems so impersonal, so free from bitterness and rancour while describing all the inhumanities perpetrated in that hell on earth. Even when he refers to his own sufferings while he was on hunger-strike for two months bent upon putting 'an end to this fleeting drama of life,' there is no trace of bitterness in him. As Mr. C. F. Andrews says: "There is the true ring of a noble character in these (letters). They reveal a clarity of intellectual vision and a deeply religious mind."

One would have been glad to close this review with this true tribute to one of the foremost sons of the Punjab. But the epilogue of the book challenges criticism and evokes one's protest. First because it is too brief and bald. Barely twenty pages are devoted to the "New Life" after Bhaiji's return from the Andamans and to the part he has played in the politics of his country during the last fourteen years. It is thus exactly here, where he is on such debatable grounds that the story is so sketchy and terse. The reader would have felt grateful to have been given a detailed insight into the evolution of Bhaiji's politics and the position he occupies to-day. Indeed we meet with a narration which is as rapid as it is unreasoned. This portion of the book bristles with sweeping remarks and bigoted "obiter dicta". Here are a few: "I saw that Congressmen were really bent upon bringing about a Muslim Raj in the country." "Most Congressites, inspite of being members of the Hindu community are out to destroy Hinduism". Observations such as those will make even the most ardent Mahasabha admirer blush. One feels profoundly pained that Bhaiji should have thus allowed his temper to run away with his bravity. Again his 'vindication' on pages 204-5 is far from a fitting finale to this noble book. We are again sorry that Bhaiji should have stopped to make a peevish and puerile reply to his critics in this fashion. It does detract from the essential loftiness of his life. The dust of passing controversy should never have been allowed thus to settle on the pages of this "Story". But perhaps it is more the fault of the publishers than of Bhaiji himself. The whole Part II seems to have been "produced to request" of the publishers to make this revised edition up-to-date. The result is this egregious and injudicious addendum. We would seriously suggest that this part of the book be cancelled altogether, —at least until such time as Bhaiji can devote greater leisure to a more detailed and reasoned exposition of his political credo. Till then we would prefer to end this book with Bhaiji returning from across the "Black Water," and standing slightly dazed in the streets of his beloved Lahore—"wondering and asking myself whether it was all a dream."

The errata of the book looks perilously like an index.

MUSSOLINI'S BOY SOLDIERS

Recruits of the new militaristic youth organisation "Sons of the Wolf" founded by Signor Mussolini, giving the Fascist salute. Boys between the ages of six and eight years are recruited and are trained in accordance with Signor Mussolini's scheme for a militarised nation.

ISLAM IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Religious Service in one of the old mosques in Samarkand.

Her Life For Her Lover

Smuggler's Daughter Killed In Attempt To Prevent His Execution

Torn between her love for her father and her Customs officer lover, beautiful Paqinta Ymenes, daughter of a smuggler "king," gave her life to shield the lover from the rifles of her father's guards.

That is the story behind official reports of a tense drama received here from the Franco-Spanish frontier in the fastnesses of the Pyrenees, writes the Paris correspondent of "The People."

Perched on an almost inaccessible peak, where it was hidden from prying eyes by dense woods, was the humble but forming the palace of the dreaded smuggler, Ramon Ymenes.

His daughter, a real-life "Maid of the Mountains," was well known in the villages round about, but when she started from the nearby hamlets to return home, none were foolhardy enough to try to trail her, for it was known that concealed rifles were liable to spit sudden death.

Fate decreed that the beautiful Paquitwa should fall in love with Juan Queiros, an ambitious young Customs man, who was bent on wiping out the band of smugglers, which had defied all the efforts of the French and Spanish authorities.

At first the young man was ignorant of the identity of the girl he had met, but after they had made several excursions into the mountains he realised the truth.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

One day the young officer was surprised by the smugglers on the secret path to the hut of the "king."

He was seized and hurried before a "court" presided over by Ymenes, accused of making love to the girl in order to surprise the secrets of the band.

The sentence was death, to be carried out next morning at dawn.

When the pleadings of the girl were ignored she decided that the only way to save her lover was to warn his comrade and lead them to the prison where he was to spend his last night.

As she passed along the secret path with the Customs men in single file behind her, the first faint streaks of dawn were bursting in the Eastern sky. They broke into a clearing and she saw her lover with bandaged eyes facing the execution squad.

With a shriek of terror she flung herself between the rifles and her lover just as her father gave the order to fire.

At the same moment the Customs men opened fire on the smugglers.

When the smoke cleared away, the girl, her father and five members of the band lay lifeless on the sward, but the lover was unscathed.

(Continued from Col. 7).

to the lecturer in his interpretation of the intentions of Shakespeare, the next progress in the dramatist's imaginative strike towards comedy was to be away from Falstaff—but never forgetting him as, even in his rejection there were pleasant memories of him—to a creation which would include what there was of comic virtue in Falstaff, but would also make room for those values which to Falstaff had no existence whatever.

Dr. Guppy, librarian of the Rylands Library, in expressing thanks to Professor Charlton (who had given his lecture though suffering from the effects of influenza) said an amplification of it would be published in the Rylands Bulletin for January.—"Manchester Guardian."

Japan's Art Of The Day

Indigenous And Foreign Modes.

There are many resemblances between the Teiten and the Royal Academy. Both are exhibitions of the year's pictures, accepted by a judging committee, and both are laughed to scorn by the modern artists, who are too adventurous for the judging committee and who therefore get up little exhibitions of their own. But to a certain extent the Teiten is a revolutionary affair. The first and largest section, though supposed to consist of pictures in the Japanese style, departs far from the old schools and includes many subjects that the older painters did not consider suitable for artistic treatment. So much is this the case that when the Teiten exhibition, after the show in Tokio, has a session in Kyoto the old-style Kyoto painters organise a simultaneous exhibition where one can compare their technical excellence and limited range with the shortcomings of the moderns and their much greater range of ideas.

There is a sharp transition, however, from this Japanese section, with its 367 exhibits, to the foreign mode, with 296 exhibits. Some are realistic in the ugliest sense of the word. There is, for instance, a picture of two young boys playing Japanese chess (a game which is most popular among the lower classes). The boys are so grotesquely ugly, especially the one that is specially concentrating on the game, that visitors laugh when they see him. A couple of women weaving have the same realism, and one wonders whether the artist is indignantly showing what poverty does to human beings or whether, having escaped from the conventional beauty patterns of Japanese art, he simply paints the thing as he sees it for the god of things as they are.

IN THE OLD MODE

There are some paintings in the old mode, both in subject and treatment. These are generally studies in flowers, sometimes intermingled with birds, exquisitely done, and would be prizes for any enterprising manufacturer of wallpaper. They are, indeed, meant for screens as a rule, and it was from such work that European decorators got ideas that revolutionised the Victorian wallpapers. And occasionally we find the old-style, long-haired, languishing ladies of the Court in voluminous robes. In one such picture we have a number of scenes, all happening in the rooms of a roofless palace, which we spy upon as though we were conducted by Le Diable Boiteux. The artist, with a conscious perversity, has reversed the perspective, making his figures actually increase in size with distance, till the park-like background suddenly diminishes again.

Conventional subjects still favoured are groups of chickens especially the ugly ostrich-like fowl that makes unexpectedly good eating, and this year there is an epidemic of studies in turkeys, and there are several in cows and buffaloes.

DREADFUL NUDES

In the Western mode, alas! we have many nudes, and they are, almost without exception, dreadful. The modern Japanese artist is rather fond of purely imaginary South Sea women, for the form and colour of whom he depends on his inner consciousness. He lacks the gods of Hellas, and it would be blasphemous (or, rather, an insult to the Imperial House) to represent the ods gaurorHol e)eheesrs pp toi(r, gods of the Shinto mythology unclad. It would also be absurd. But the aspirant to European technique has a strong urge to paint nudes. So he alternates between women standing and women lying. Most of the painters seem to have no idea of beauty whatever. At different periods in Japanese art there appear to have been fashions in beauty—pendulous cheeks at one time, and at another narrow eyes and a lengthy slenderness. But so far the artists have not decided what they want in the Occidentalised nude. The most common feature is elephantiasis in both legs.

As for colouring, the modern painters do not follow the old rule of making a woman whit a hideous dark clay colour is more common. If it were sternly realistic one could not object, but it is as far from realism as the conventional white. Darkness is, generally speaking, characteristic of the new-style Japanese oil-paintings. One fact that merits notice is that in the whole exhibition there is only one war picture—a central panel surrounded by a number of small ones,—and that seemingly attracts no attention.

The Japanese have now been wrestling with oils for some twenty years, and these seem to be more popular than ever. Yet they do not seem happy in them. Perhaps they are right in refusing to devote years to the imitative mastery of studio technique, and it may be that they will find what they are seeking, though one fears that there is a good deal of imitation of the European futurists who are also seeking.

STATUARY.

A few years ago the statuary used to be very bad. That, strangely enough, has improved a great deal, and is at present the most hopeful thing to be seen at the Teiten. Carved wooden statues are among Japan's ancient "national treasures," but the newer ones have a different technique. There are some really remarkable effects in an even distribution of small adzemarks. But the majority of the modelled works are in bronze, plaster, or clay. Some show an exaggerated action, such as German sculptors favour, but many have the charm of looking as though they were just about to move—an effect in which the painters fail badly.

But what of the people who go to see this exhibition? They are for the most part young, mainly students of both sexes, and to many of them the fifty sen entrance is a larger sum than most of their contemporaries of like age and station in the West would pay to see a picture gallery. A certain number of mop-haired young men with an artistically unwashed appearance stroll about, either pretending to be painters or looking to see how many people admire their work. The Teiten is, on the whole, one of the most interesting things in modern Japan.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE DECLINE OF FALSTAFF

Shakespeare 'Let Down'

In his lecture on "Falstaff" at the John Rylands Library Manchester, Professor H. B. Charlton, Professor of English Literature at Manchester University, traced the decline of Falstaff's character in the various plays in which he appears, and gave an interpretation of Shakespeare's motive therein.

In the second "Henry IV.," said the lecturer, Falstaff's world had become a meaner thing and his motives had become meaner, while in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" no man could sink lower than he did at the end of the play. In the second "Henry IV." Falstaff seemed to use the same old weapons, but for much less attractive ends. Something had happened, something was diminishing the zest with which Falstaff was projected into the world of the first 'Henry IV."

It was something serious because Falstaff's rejection by his former friend, the young Prince Hal, now King—a scene which had caused more disquietude about Shakespeare himself than any other scene in the whole of Shakespeare—meant not so much that Hal was rejecting Falstaff as that Shakespeare himself was rejecting him. As evidence of that Professor Charlton pointed to the Falstaff of the "Merry Wives" in which was shown the depth of the dramatist's own disillusionment with the figure he had created and whom he had been commanded to revive by the Queen.

Falstaff had seemed (to his creator) a more dependable and complete embodment of worldly wisdom and a clue to the happiness of the world as it is than any other of the earlier of Shakespeare's characters, but somehow doubts began to arise. At some place or another Shakespeare's creative energy flagged for it was dimly aware of intrusions which, did they enter, would completely destroy the validity of that world of which the centre was Falstaff.

Falstaff who, said the lecturer, reminded one of Captain Bluntschli in "Arms and the Man" (a character meant seriously by Mr. Shaw), had no use for things like truth, fidelity, love, and honour, and had "let Shakespeare down," and proved his incompleteness. Therefore it seemed

(Continued in Co. 8.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

New patient: 'You say they do not give you an anesthetic in this hospital?"

Old patient: "No, they just bring your bill in advance."

* * * *

Mrs. Heck—I wonder, Mrs. Peck if I could borrow your rug-beater?

Mrs. Peck—I'm sorry, Mrs. Heck but he doesn't get home till 6 o'clock.

* * * *

Firemen (to rescued person who is crawling back up the ladder): Hey! What are you doing that for?

Rescued Person: I just love jumping into the net.

* * * *

Suitor: "I want to be honest, sir, I can't support your daughter, but she has her heart set on marrying me."

Dad: "Never mind; do your best. I can't support her either."

* * * *

Husband: "Well, dear how do you like the place?"

Wife: "It's simply marvellous! The balcony is lovely but the garden just leaves me speechless!"

Husband: "Then we'll certainly buy it."

* * * *

An amateur dramatic society in Australia was giving a show, an affair with royalty in it.

"Come," said the actor, who was playing the king, "let us go into the 'ouse."

There was a titter from the boxes. "He said 'ouse" an occupant remarked. The actor overhearing, turned to the offender. "Yus. I said 'ouse—do you think a king would live in hapartments?"

* * * *

The dear old lady never been abroad before. The first time she went out with a guide in Switzerland therefore, her questions were almost continuous. For a long time the guide answered patiently, but eventually he tired.

"Ah," exclaimed the old lady, pointing to a mass of broken rocks scattered about the base of a mountain, "and where did all those come from?"

"They were brought down the mountain by glaciers, madam," was the answer.

"And where are the glaciers now?"

"They've gone back up the mountain," sighed the guide, "to fetch some more rocks."

Golfer: You must be the worst caddy in the world.

Caddie: Hardly. That would be too much of a coincidence.

* * * *

"What would you like for your birthday Tommy?"

Oh, a telephone, Dad. Then I can answer teacher's questions without going to school."

* * * *

Gertie—"Isn't George ever going to marry?"

Flo—"No; I don't think he intends to marry. He is studying for a bachelor's degree."

* * * *

The victim of an accident glanced thoughtfully at the caller's card. "I think you're what they call an ambulance chaser, aren't you?" demanded the injured one. "That's rather a harsh name," replied the lawyer blandly. "Why not call me a settlement worker"

* * * *

Maid: I'm afraid the doctor's out. Is there anything I can tell him?

Local Organiser: Oh. I only wanted to tell him I've got a gymkhana coming on, and I wondered if he could do anything for me.

Maid: I should think so; but in any case, you wouldn't do any harm to put a poultice on it till he comes back.

* * * *

Outside the house a taxi stopped, and the Jones family prepared to load it up with their holiday luggage.

"I'm afraid," said the harassed father, when he saw the look that came over the driver's face, "there's rather a lot of luggage. You see, we're going to a remote part of the country and taking a bungalow."

The driver grimaced.

"Oh, no, sir," he said, with a definite shake of his head. "You ain't taking no bungalow on my cab."

* * * *

Bobby, aged seven had carefully bitten out all the soft pieces of his slice of toast, neatly piling the crusts on the edge of his plate.

"When I was a little boy," said father reprovingly "I always ate my crusts."

"Did you like them?" asked Bobby.

"Of course I did" said the father glibly.

"Then you may have these," replied his son graciously.

"That Miss Blonde is much older than I thought," remarked a young man to his friend in the boarding house.

"What makes you think that?" asked his friend.

"Well," he replied, "I asked her if she had read Homer's 'Iliad,' and she said she read it when it first came out."

* * * *

Two negroes were boasting about the merits of the respective motor cars, both worn shabby old wrecks.

One of them said: "Deys jus' one reason why Ah cain't run dis cah o' mine 100 miles a houah."

"An' what's dat reason?" asked the other.

"De distance is too long fo' de shortness of de time," said the first.

* * * *

An actor who had just returned to London from Hollywood buttonholed a friend in the street one day and talked interminably about his recent success in the States, the films he had starred in etc.

Finally he stopped and said graciously "Oh, but I fear I have talked too long about myself. Now, let's talk about yourself—how did you like my last picture?"

* * * *

A rather old-fashioned Sunday school teacher, in a poor district had been telling her class of boys about the crowns of glory they would wear when they reached heaven.

"Now, boys," she said; "can you tell me who will get the biggest crown?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied one of the youngsters, "'m whot's got the biggest 'ead."

* * * *

The golfer stepped up to the tee and drove off. The ball sailed straight down the fairway leapt on to the green and rolled into the hole.

The golfer threw his club in the air in excitement.

"What have you suddenly gone crazy about?" asked his wife who was trying to learn some thing about the game.

"Why, I just did a hole in one

"Why I just did a hole in one!" yelled the golfer a wild gleam of delight is his eyes.

"Did you?" said his wife, placidly. "Do it again dear. I didn't see you."

* * * *

"Good morning, ma'am!" said a shabbily dressed visitor. "Is it here that you are offering a reward for a lost dog?"

"That's right," said the cottager, her face lighting up with expectation "The reward was ten shillings. Have you come to tell me that you've found my little dog?"

"No, not yet, ma'am," said the other, with a grimace. "But as I was just going in search of the dog I thought you might let me have a little of the reward on account."

* * * *

A woman whose husband had been dead for some years went to a medium who produced her dead husband.

"My dear John," said the widow to the spirit "are you happy now?"

"I am very happy" John replied.

"Happier than you were on earth with me?" she asked.

"Yes," was the answer. "I am far happier."

"Tell me, John what is it like in heaven?"

"Heavens!" squeaked John "I am not in heaven,"

Three deaf old gentlemen were in a railway carriage on the way to London.

The one nearest the carriage window looked out when the train came to a standstill.

"It's Wembley," he said.

The second man shook his head.

"No, it's Thursday," he replied.

"Thirsty!" said the third deaf man. "So am I. Let's all get out and have a drink."

* * * *

As a special treat, grannie was taken to the cinema by her dutiful nephew.

Several years had elapsed since her last visit, and in the interval sound films had superseded the silent ones.

After the performance the old lady was asked how she liked the change.

"I think it was fine", she joyfully exclaimed, "but I must say I enjoyed the unspeakable ones better."

* * * *

A very short man entered the big gymnasium and nervously approached the instructor.

"I want you to make my arms long", he whispered. "Do you think you can do it?"

The Instructor looked puzzled.

"But they are in proportion!" he exclaimed. Why ever do you want them altered?"

"I know they're in proportion," said the short man, "but they're too short for my purpose. I can't hold my own at the Anglers' Club."

* * * *

Two prim, elderly maiden ladies were exercising their prize pekingese. Judge of their disgust when the animal darted through the swing doors of the Red Lion.

It was unthinkable that they should enter such a place and the only thing left for them to do was to enlist the aid of a passing workman.

"Would you kindly fetch my dog from the public-house, please?" one of them asked.

"Suttingly, lady suttingly", replied the man, "Which bar was you in?"

RECONSTRUCTION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

These Peasants of the Uzbekistan Republic of Soviet Russia are building a new canal in the valley of golden Zaraphshan.

STREAMLINED BICYCLE ON SHOW

The streamlined bicycle was on show at the recently held London Light-weight Bicyle Show. Air displacement is reduced by altering the pedal-thrust from down-and-up to fore-and-aft. The position of the rider is almost that of a man reclining in a punt. This model is known as the Grubb. The French velocer, which is also shown is constructed on similar principles.

"Peculiar People" Hauled Up For "Manslaughter"

Prayer Held Over Sick Boy But No Doctor Called

The anointing of a sick child and the "laying-on of hands" were mentioned at Grays (Essex) police court, when Walter Levett and his wife Hannah, of Victoria Road, Stanford-le-Hope, appeared charged with the manslaughter of their 13-year-old son Cyril.

Members of the religious sect known as the "Peculiar people" filled the court.

Mr. G. J. Ball (prosecuting) said that the child was taken ill about Oct. 2, but his parents, being members of the religious sect called the "Peculiar People," objected to calling in medical aid.

William Copsey, of Stanford-le-Hope, an elder of the Peculiar People, said that he visited the child, who had a sore-throat. The child could speak "a little above a whisper."

Mr. Ball: Did you give him any treatment?—Only what we believe in as regards anointing with oil and laying on of hands. We laid hands on him in the name of Jesus in accordance with the beliefs of the Peculiar People. We then had a special prayer meeting—me and the father and mother.

On Oct. 13, a prayer meeting was held in the kitchen.

Dr. Douglas Craig, of Stanford-le-Hope, gave evidence, and was asked by the chairman, (Mr. W. Sturges). "Speaking generally, you think his life might have been saved?"

The Doctor: I do.

Mrs. Eliza Stammers, sister of Mrs. Levett, said that the boy had hot flannels and other treatment.

"THE WILL OF THE LORD."

Mrs. Stammers said she herself would not have a doctor in the House. "I have always trusted in the Lord, and my children have always got well though they have been very bad at times" she said.

If people did not recover, she said, that was "the will of the Lord." When the child died that night she felt "that the Lord had delivered him."

Mr. Lamb said no reasonable jury in the kingdom would convict Mr. and Mrs. Levett of manslaughter.

They were committed for trial at Essex Assizes at Chelmsford, and were allowed bail, says the "News Chronicle."

BERMUDA FEMINISTS RESORT TO "SATYAGRAHA"

Prefer State Auction Of Their Properties To Paying Taxes

A number of prominent women on the British island of Bermuda have decided that taxation without representation is tyranny, and they are going to do something about it. The Government also is going to do something about it, says a Hamilton (Bermuda) correspondent of a Canadian journal.

Mrs. St. George Butterfield, president of the Bermuda Women's Sufferage Society, refused to pay her parish taxes on the grounds that women were not allowed to serve in the island Government's House Assembly.

She was haled into court and a magistrate ordered her personal property to be seized and sold in a tax arrears sale.

Seven women, all members of prominent families, who, with a capacity number of others, crowded into the courtroom during Mrs. Butterfield's hearing, all declared their intention of allowing their property also to be seized rather than pay taxes.

The Government announced the sale of Mrs. Butterfield's belongings will take place just the same.

Bogus "Prince" Hoaxes Birmingham

University Students Keep Up Deception For Three Days

Birmingham—Students at Birmingham University for three days hoaxed the city with a fictitious personage, who has been given the description, "Prince Mohammed Din Dbingo."

The "Prince" was described as a ruler of a French mandated territory in the Sudan and a noted philanthropist and achaeologist. He arrived in Birmingham dressed in full native costume, having, so it was announced, flown from Paris to give his patronage to the carnival revue given in aid of the hospitals.

It was further stated that the "Prince" was formerly a medical student at Birmingham, and so members of the medical faculty attempted to kidnap him when he arrived, with the intention of holding him to ransom. A battle, in which some 1,200 students took part, ensued for possession of the Prince, who finally made his escape, after a long chase through the streets, by commandeering a passing motor car.

At the first performance of the reveue and Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Alderman H. E. Goodby, and the Corporation attended in state. They stood as the French National Anthem was played and, amid a burst of cheering, the "Royal" party walked up on the platform.

The ceremony was treated quite seriously by the civic representatives and the audience, and even the police force showed no signs of suspicion that they had been deceived.

A contingent of policemen had been detailed, following the kidnapping attempt, to protect the "Prince." A special box had been reserved for him at the theatre.

MATRIMONY OFFERED TO NICE YOUNG MAN

"Lady, considered fairly good-looking, aged 27 years, with a large bank account and some good real estate, wishes to meet or correspond with a nice respectable young man not older than 35 years."

Headed "Husband Wanted," this advertisement in a New Brunswick newspaper continued: "Not necessary for him to have money. Object, matrimony"

The advertiser added: "Am alone in the world. If we come to an agreement he may move in and stay.

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Incorporating Balkan-ji-Bari

[MOTTO: Education and Entertainment]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The old year 1934 is passing away. It will be no more two days after you read this. And already the New Year 1935 is peeping in from behind the curtains to get an entry in the universe. Let us welcome the Child with all joy and happiness.

On this day, my dear Sisters and Brothers, I wish you the best of health and happiness. May you feel joyous now and throughout the year! I wish that you may have no misunderstandings among yourselves, that you may always play cheerfully and have no reason to indulge in little quarrels.

This world is so full of happiness. Only we elderly persons do not know how and where to find it. But you children have not to find it all. It is with you always, following you like shadow. Little children, may you give a little of your happiness as a token to our world on this day, and thus make it happier than it is otherwise.

It is such a joy to give away something. I wish I could send everyone of you something—even a little thing. I am so thankful to many of you, who have so kindly remembered me and sent me small presents: you have felt the joy of sending, and so, let me realize it too, by sending you whatever I can.

To those, therefore, who have sent me presents I have also despatched small packets: Please accept them with joy, not with thanks. Where is the need of children's thanking me! That thanking business is for us elders. I shall feel happy in your joy. That joy you can express through a smile .....

And to others I send mere greetings through this "Corner." I do not know all of you as yet. Perhaps you do not know me, too, —but I can, all the same, wish you all the best days throughout the coming year. May you never see a bad day, may you ever be healthy, and may you always be happy—these are the repeated wishes of your unknown "Dada," your unseen elder brother.

* * * *

NEW YEAR PRAYER

Coming at Thy door, I beg of Thee, O Father! to always take care of me.

Who else there is, but Thee, O Lord! to hear the pains and pleasures of our minds?

Thou livest in the air, in the water, in the fire and on the earth. Thou art in the sky,—Oh, Thou art everyhere!

Drive away all fear, misery and sorrow from our hearts, Sire! pouring on ourselves the rain of Divine Happiness.

With folded hands, I bow before Thee,—Great King! be e'er kind unto me.

—Sent by Bro. Essbee.

* * * *

NEW YEAR SONG

"New Year, true year,
What now are you bringing?
May-day skies and butterflies,
And merry birds a-singing?
Frolic, play, all the day,
Not an hour of school?
But the merry echo,
The laughing New Year echo,
Only answered, "School!"

"New Year, true year,
What now are you bringing?
Summer roses springing gay,
Summer vines a-swinging?
Jest and sport, the merriest sort,
Never a thought of work?"
But the merry echo,
The laughing New Year echo,
Only answered, "Work!"

"New Year, true year,
What now are you bringing?
Autumn fruits all fire-ripe,
Autumn horns a-ringing?
Keen delight o' moonlight nights,
When dull folks are abed?"
But the merry echo,
The Laughing New Year echo,
Only answered, "Bed!"

—Sent by Sis. Sheila.

* * * *

NEW YEAR STORY

The little sweet Child tied on her hood, and put on her warm cloak and mittens. "I am going to the wood," she said, "to tell the creatures all about it. They cannot understand about Christmas, mamma says, and of course she knows, but I do think they ought to know about New Year!"

Out in the wood the snow lay light and powdery on the branches, but under foot it made a firm, smooth floor, over which the Child could walk lightly without sinking in. She saw other footprints beside her own, tiny bird-tracks, little hopping marks, which showed where a rabbit had taken his way, traces of mice and squirrels and other little wild-wood beasts.

The Child stood under a great hemlock-tree, and looked up toward the clear blue sky, which shone far away beyond the dark tree-tops. She spread her hands abroad and called "Happy New Year! Happy New Year to everybody in the wood, and all over the world!"

A rustling was heard in the hemlock branches, and a striped squirrel peeped down at her. "What do you mean by that, little Child?" he asked. And then from all round came other squirrels, came little field-mice, and hares swiftly leaping, and all the winter birds, tit-mouse and snow-bird, and many other; and they all wanted to know what the Child meant by her greeting, for they had never heard the words before.

"It means that God is giving us another Year!" said the Child. "Four more seasons, each lovelier than the last, just as it was last year. Flowers will bud, and then they will blossom and then the fruit will hang all red and golden on the branches for birds and men and little children to eat." "And squirrels, too!" cried the chipmunk, eagerly.

"Of course!" said the Child. "Squirrels, too, and every creature that lives in the good green wood. And this is not all! We can do over again the things that we tried to do last year, and perhaps failed in doing. We have another chance to be good and kind, to do little loving things that help, and to cure ourselves of doing naughty things. Our hearts can have lovely new seasons, like the flowers and trees and all the sweet things that grow and bear leaves and fruit. I thought I would come and tell you all this, because sometimes one does not think of things till one hears them from another's lip. Are you glad I came? If you are glad, Say Happy New Year! each in his own way! I say it to you all now in my own way. Happy New Year! Happy New Year!"

Such a noise as broke out then had never been heard in the wood since the oldest hemlock was a baby, and that was a long time ago. Chirping, twittering, squeaking, chattering! The wood-doves lit on the Child's shoulder and cooed in her ear, and she knew just what they said. The squirrels made a long speech, and meant every word of it, which is more than people always do; the field-mouse said that she was going to turn over a new leaf, the very biggest cabbage-leaf she could find, while the titmouse invited the whole company to dine with him, a thing he had never done in his life before.

When the Child turned to leave the wood, the joyful chorus followed her, and she went, smiling, home and told her mother all about it. "And, mother," she said, "I should not be surprised if they had got a little bit of Christmas, after all, along with their New Year!

—Sent by Bro. Clarence.

* * * *

NEW YEAR PRIZES

All the above contributors will get Rupee One each. I received many New Year contributions, but I am so sorry I cannot reproduce all here this time owing to lack of space. So the remaining few contributions meant for the New Year will be published next Sunday.

The following are the prize winners in our competitions set in the issue of 2nd December. We received many entries, but some had to be disqualified on account of their not mentioning their age, or his class of studies, whichever was required. All will get eight annas each.

Section I (Boys and girls under 12 years) Sisters Sindhu, Malti, Mary and Chatri. Brothers K. P. Neelkant, Suresh D. Kambli, T. V. Ananthan and Manohar V. Mantri. The reply is "Shadow."

Section II (Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years): Sisters Kamala Balwant, Pleasance Brotherton, Indu A'ekar and Indu Vishnu Velhankar. Brothers M. S. Narayan, Krishnaji M. Abhyankar, Moti H. Belani, and Anant Y. Mohan. The reply is:—

87654321——36
12345678——36
75308643——36

Section III (Boys and girls studying upto Matric): Sisters Promila Baburao and Mary D'Souza. Brothers Charles Lobo and Manohar M. Sawant. The reply is ENCOURAGE SWADESHI ARTICLES.

* * * *

And the prize-winners in the "What is the difference?" competition of the 9th instant are Sisters Sushila Vinayak and Ruby Pinto and Brothers Claude Nazareth and Vishnu Gangadhar. The following are the correct answers:

1. One minds the train and the other trains the mind.
2. One is heir to the throne and the other is thrown to the air.
3. One cannot go to sea and the other cannot see to go.
4. One longs to eat and the other eats too long.
5. One speaks without reflecting and the other reflects without speaking.

* * * *

NEW YEAR COMPETITION

Here are three rows of figures:—

1 1 1
7 7 7
9 9 9

Strike out six figures so that the total of the remainder will be 20.

I will give the Sectional Competitions next week. In the meanwhile, let all students girls and boys studying upto Matric solve the above sum and send me replies within a fortnight. It is no use spending much on postage. Any number of competitors can send in their entries on one post card. Only write your address and age and class clearly, please.

And need I advise you on this occasion that it is for your good that you should join the All-India Children's Association as soon as possible. For full information of the Association and application form of enrolment, please send us a three-pice stamp to cover postage only and let us know your age and full address, when we shall be only too glad to forward to you the required details.

Can we be of any service or help to you? Please let us know immediately and we shall try our best to do the needful.

Address all your communications to:—

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

THE CHILD'S PRAYER

(By Syt. S. B. Kulkarni, A.M., Editor-in-charge Arts' Section, "Gulistan," Karachi).

With desire deep
We pray to Thee
O Lord! to keep
Hand of mercy—
On us all day
During this year;
And drive away
From us all fear. . . .

—R. B. M.

A group of the enthusiastic members and energetic workers of the Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari (The All-India Children's Association). They are now busy arranging a function to show their activities to the notable women who have gone there for the All-India Women's Conference.

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HALLUCINATIONS

Where Logic Is Sacrificed To Fancy

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Do you believe in black art or magic, in Voodoo or Obeah, or Muth, which weds you to death? A wooden doll, wrapped with string, touched to some part of your body or to your old clothes, makes you act, walk, speak, think, abuse, laugh, write, whatever hell's doctor, witch or wizard asks you to do. When the last yard of the string is unwound, the last yard of your long and painful journey in this world is over. Two and two may be four, but the world is not so logical as it looks. Oliver Lodge has staked his great scientific reputation on the question of survival of personality after death, and ghosts are indeed respectable these days. You can turn round the corner and meet one. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" They won't defend you, in some secret place, there may be a witch, or magician, or some modern Sevengali with hypnotic powers, or some telepathist, or some villain, who can control ghosts, whose unwilling and pathetic victim or prisoner you might possibly become one fine morning, and then Farewell Liberty! The sanctorum of your personality, the inner chambers of your mind and heart are invaded by ten thousand devils. You are tossed on the waves of their conflicting passions, a perpetual bickering, an eternal squabble of men and women, take possession of your feverish brain, thought forms, and faces are on your walls, your green trees filled with the sun of your motherland are possessed with grinning devils, old and grey and reverend signors bent on mischief.

A PERPETUAL INQUISITION.

There is no worse jail than this, iron bars do not make a cage, but these perpetual inquisitors, invisible, cold, deliberate, who question your thoughts, who perpetually torture you with a ghostly, endless third degree, is an imprisonment very difficult to comprehend. You cannot enjoy your mother's language, you cannot eat what you like, some horrible devil at your elbow points out every minute the contribution of the West, the debt that you owe to the vampires, a ghostly custom officer, who takes his toll in blood money. Are you travelling by rail or car, are you writing in a foreign tongue? Are you wearing trousers? Did you think a Western thought? Well, pay in blood money for this contribution. The waves of the ocean, which in free lands preach freedom, are ridden by ten thousand devils, who abuse your very thoughts, and advertise foreign goods. Your days by the seaside become a long-drawn out, loud, noisy castigation, in which art is mixed with avarice, the inner sanctuaries of your mind are invaded by crude foreigners, by police poets with the heads of Da Vinci and the boots, heavy boots, which tread on your soul, on your most sacred privacies with ruthless efficiency.

You can shout your soul out to measureless space, but the voices continue and the mosaic of faces, which change as your thoughts change, that you see on floors, and walls and sand, which never leave you, not even in your most holy moments, but keep on nagging, questioning, criticising heartlessly, cruelly, not like badly brought up schoolboys, but like some fiendish warders under the control of witch or magician, whose mission is your early grave. Are you ill? Are you weak? Are you in a hospital? Are you in a grip of a fell disease? Nothing matters. Its criminality is beyond that realm where two plus two make four. The murderer in our world of three dimensions plunges the bare bodkin deep into your chest in God's two painful minutes, and all is over. Fathers, mothers, sons and brothers die and the agony passes away after a certain time. 1914 was a bad year, but it all ended by 1918; but in this world of four dimensions, or more than three, there is not a second's rest. It is not insanity, it is a world of syllogisms and logic, where the motif is discernible, where there is method in madness, a criminal method which is not cured by Calcutta pills of Mr. Roy, nor by Mr. Coue, nor by prayer, nor by invoking good thoughts.

NO LIBERTY OF THOUGHT.

Don't give it a jaw-breaking name, a modern psychological appellation from a fashionable asylum for neurasthenics. Don't call it a world of hallucination, where logic is sacrificed to fancy, the world of insane, where shoe-makers are kings, where soldiers are prophets, where the ego expands to the furthest stars, or spreads out over waves of grass and corn and water, the world of the genius, next-door to the lunatic asylum, where every stray note of bird or man is the voice of God, where every shade of pain, misery, happiness is cut deep in the soul, mixed up with immortal words, rendered everlasting, universal for all time. The cell of the insane is something horrible, the so-called garret of the genius where he is supposed to starve may not be the last word in comfort, but this endless, eternal third degree, this perpetual possession of mind by 'outward forces,' by invisible bullies ought to have for us a psychological interest which should not be merely academic but human.

Those of us, who are in possession of all our faculties should thank God, the God of human privacies, of cerebellums, of sanctities. We can go about the world thinking our own thoughts, and no vampire about us to probe into our inner sanctities. Guarded by God's own laws, by the laws of our being and of all civilizations, we go about happy, through green fields, and crowded cities, thinking our thoughts. Section 124-A cannot operate there, it is a world of freedom, limited by the powers of imagination, but to this poor man, who assures us with religious zeal that he is not insane, there is no liberty of thought. Nero, Caligula, Catherine, Timur (according to Marsden), and all the great vandals of History, never dreamed of such device of torturing a man to slow death. The chains are on his feet, his steps are haunted, his mind is chained. Is it black magic, Voodoo, witchcraft, in the hands of some Rasputin or Cagliastro, some Merlin, who opens your inside out, lays bare your soul, and flashes into the crevices of your being a cruiser's searchlight for some ignoble mundane motive? It cannot be art for art's sake, it seems as if it is commercial art, of an advertising god or devil, some communal monster of iniquity, who is using noble utensils for a pro.'s-eer's purpose.

"BUY SWADESHI."

In an age of wireless, there is no difficulty in believing beautiful stories of Rishis, who sent messages through space, ripped open men's minds and read them like books. They read with sympathy, but in the case before us, the telepathists are not Mahatmas, but partisans fighting like pettifogging lawyers over the products of our patient's brain, or over the carcases of his thought forms, or making an exhausted cerebellum a battlefield of their own conflicting thoughts. They are as conceited as they are inconsiderate, these bearded faces that he sees on the walls. His eternal prayer is: May their souls rest in peace!

His obsession is that he is forced to sell foreign goods in a city of hallucination, that foreign profiteers have used black art for some nefarious purpose or some evil power, some hidden hand of cheap detective romance is using questionable devices to ride him for profits. Well, the only 'mantra' to exercise this imagined devil is "Buy Swadeshi." It may all be a bad dream.

Ariel: Your charm so strongly works 'em. That if you now beheld them your affections would become tender.

Pros: Dost thou think so, Spirit?

Ariel: Mine would, Sir, were I human.

Young girls from 12 different countries, inculding Norway, South Africa, Holland, Latvia, Turkey, Denmark, Finland, Canada and the United States, who are students at the Florence Nightingale International House, London, W., are seen here getting ready the ingredients to make one of the most unique Christmas dinners that London has seen. The menu contained such odd dishes—to the English eye—as Borsh, a soup well-known in Bulgaria, and Yassi Kadayil, a Turkish dish.

Japan Produces More Books Than Any Other Country

2,700 Books On Education Alone Published Last Year

Japan is the greatest publishing country in the world according to Mr. Glenn Shaw, well-known translator of Japanese literature.

After Japan come the U.S.S.R., Germany, France, England, Poland, and the United States, he said. Japan produces more than twice the number of books annually than does the United States but the statistics for the publishing work in the United States are both unofficial and incomplete, Mr. Shaw said. On the other hand, there is a definite check on everything published in Japan.

"The most recent tendency has been toward a nationalistic attitude in all writing," Mr. Shaw declared. "This attitude is apparent in books on war, history, literature and, recently religion. A most noticeable tendency is the number of books on Buddhism which are appearing. This is part of the nationalistic movement rather than a religious revival.

MORE THAN 10,000 BOOKS

Of the many books published last year, 2,700 were on education, 2,000 on literature, 1,900 on finance, 1,200 were text-books, 1,000 were devoted to household subjects, and 1,000 were on religion.

"Most of Japan's many writers live in Tokyo where 600 are considered good enough to have their names in the yearbook, "Literary Men of Japan." Most of these men are largely underpaid.

"One of the most popular schools of writing, as they like to term their various groups, is the Taishu Bungei school, which provides literature for the masses. This school may owe its popularity in part to the nationalistic movement. This school has attracted many young university graduates who rewrite the old stories of Japan with something of a modern touch. In this way, many young writers have made themselves quite famous.

"Of the Taishu Bungei school the late Naoki Sanjugo was probably the most noted. He usually had from three to four stories running simultaneously in magazines and newspapers.

FOR ART'S SAKE

"Then there is another group of writers who are trying to get big money behind their efforts. They say they are not writing for the masses but for the sake of pure literature. They claim that their work is art. One of the most noted of the pure literature school is Yokomitsu Riichi.

"Japan is very interested in science and this interest is reflected in still another school of writing which lays its plots in scientific tangles and which always takes its characters from real life," Mr. Shaw reviewed.

He named Kikuchi Kwan as the foremost writer in Japan today. He said the Yomiuri Shimbun has been the cradle of literature as far as newspapers were concerned for this paper has taken on and nursed young writers who later distinguished themselves.

Mr. Shaw traced the growth of literature in Japan during the last 70 years, from the time writing was cramped, stilted, and involved to the present day when it is fluent realistic and nationalistic. He mentioned the intervening schools such as the humanists and the intellectuals and declared that in the proletariat writers who flourished after the World war, realism reached its climax.

NEW PLAY BY G. B. S.

A play by Bernard Shaw, "Village Wooing" was relayed from the Festival Theatre, Malvern, in mail week. There are only two characters, who are called simply, A (a man) and Z (a woman), and the piece is divided into three "conversations," the scene of the first being the lounge deck of the "Empress of Patagonia," a pleasure ship, and of the second and third, a village shop and post office on the Wiltshire Downs.

The mistress of the house took a friendly interest in her maid. One day she asked how her love affair was progressing.

"Oh, I've given that fellow up now," said the girl coldly.

The mistress expressed her regret and hoped the girl would be succesful another time.

Two days later she saw her maid out with the same young man.

"Mary," she said in tones of surprise when the girl returned, "I thought you told me you had given up that young man?"

"That's right, ma'am. I have," said the girl airily, "but you see what it is he hasn't finished working out his fortnight's notice yet."

Window Cut In "Heart Of Stone"

Surgeon Describes Operation That Saved Life Of Woman

San Francisco's woman with a "heart of stone" sat in an invalid's chair and heard two surgeons tell how they had opened a "window" into her heart in a delicate operation that saved her life.

The woman, Mrs. Regina Bramy, 40, smiled as she said she was recovering "in a most uninteresting way" from the hazardous operation.

"My appetite is good and I'm feeling better than I have for six years," she said.

Dr. Harold Brunn, who performed the operation, assisted by Dr. A. L. Brown, told more than 100 surgeons attending a symposium on heart diseases that only six previous cases of persons with "hearts of stone" are known to medical history.

"We took off a very large section of the sternum from about the third to the sixth rib," Dr. Brunn said. "The right side of the heart was thus exposed.

"The triangle of safety of the heart was then seen—a triangle between the pleura on the left side. The pleura bulged into the wound and under the sternum. From the other side appeared the pleura from the right side. This little space lies between them.

"We found this state: The pericardium, when hit, sounded like stone. We pushed away the pleura until we exposed a sizeable area of the heart.

"We gradually got off a little piece and the heart seemed to lie under the calcium partition like water under ice.

"We chipped off calcium from the auriculo-ventricular septum. The patient had been getting worse, with her blood pressure failing. But as soon as the calcium was removed she improved. Her blood pressure and colour got better."

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN DIET

They Are Needed For Growth And Strenth Of Body

(By C. N. CHRISMAN, M.D.)

A great majority of stomach sufferers have an excess of acid in the system. They usually complain of gas, perhaps a gnawing pain, and a feeling of fulnes in the throat. They report frequent intervals of relief without known cause, and usually find baking soda a remedy. It is a matter of faulty diet. We are very likely to confuse acidosis and acidity. Acidosis is a result of incomplete burning of fats in the system with the formation of acetone bodies, which condition finally causes a poisoning of the entire system, writes Dr. C. N. Chrisman, M.D., in the "Montreal Gazette".

Fat, cannot be burned except in the presence of starches and sugars. In diabetes the system cannot convert sugars and starches because of lack of insulin, in the pancreas and consequently the fats are not burned and acidosis results.

The same thing occurs frequently in many fat-reducing diets which do not contain enough starches and sugar and are deficient in fat burning. It is a little difficult on first thought, to know what foods are acid-forming and which are not. Some foods when consumed in the body leave an ash that is acid: others are neutral and some alkaline, depending a great deal on the mineral element.

The organic acids are completely consumed, and the remaining ash forms salts that are alkaline in re-action, and aid in building up our alkaline reserve instead of increasing the acidity.

Our physical bodies are normally alkaline and if that condition remains we are almost sure to have good health. This can usually be accomplished by a properly balanced diet. To insure this, we must possess a working knowledge of what foods are acid-forming and which alkaline.

Then we run into a paradox. The foods which are acid-forming do not taste like acid, and apparently are not acid in themselves. But, when consumed the remaining ash is acid and forms acid in the system. Many that have an acid taste and an acid reaction outside the body are consumed leaving an alkaline ash.

In a general way the acid-forming foods are meat, red, white, or any color, eggs, poultry, fish, oysters, breads, and cereals.

The alkaline forming foods are nuts, fruits, fresh, canned, or dried, the root vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, radishes, and all tubers, green, leafy vegetables, and milk, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and tomatoes.

The strongly acid fruits all burn up and leave an alkaline ash. If we look at this list it is easy to see why a great many suffer from acidity.

The noon lunch frequently is made up of a meat sandwich or a soup, but few vegetables. Then the evening meal is of meat, or fish, and perhaps one vegetable. No wonder we maintain an acid balance, and not the proper alkaline one. But more fruits and vegetables with your meat and potatoes, toast, and cereals. They are all needed for proper growth and strength.

If your stomach is acid take baking soda, calcium, or sodium carbonate for awhile till corrected by a proper diet.

FRAYED TEMPERS IN FACTORIES

That bad organisation means frayed tempers is one of the points emphasised in the report for 1933-34 of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology of Great Britain just issued.

"Faulty organisation," it is stated, "reacts badly on the workers; the interruptions to their work and the rushing of orders cause irritation and bad temper, thus increasing the risk of accidents, and delays affect the earnings of piece-rate workers.

"The man at the bench suffers in many ways for manager'al mistakes. The work of the foreman is made very much more difficult; customers' orders are not filled promptly; and their goods are unnecessarily delayed."

There is no side of industry in which so much waste occurs as in the distribution of its products to consumers, according to an opinion expressed in the report.

Pyorrhoea

Surgeon Dentist Dr. P. K. Roy, Calcutta recommends:—"Patients of Pyorrhoea may use your medicine with great advantage and in perfect confidence. Yours is the most effective remedy in existence."

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WORLD OF SCIENCE

'Rainbow Woman' Puzzles Doctors

Chemical Responsible For Changes Of Skin Colour Every Few Days

The Kansas City correspondent of the Associated Press (U.S.A.) in a report dated November 22, says:—

The "rainbow woman" of Kansas City changed colour again today, and was red once more. Almost as rapidly as her temperature fluctuated from normal to 102 degrees, Mrs. Edith Perry, 32, has been blue, purpule, red, brown and red again in five days' confinement in the General Hospital.

Physicians who thumbed their books to find a similar case said the problem would be easier were it not for the purple shade. There are many records of persons who turned red as result of contact with arsenic, either as medicine or in some other form, they said. There are numerous cases of scaling skin such as Mrs. Perry has, but none accompanied by the purple phase. Mrs. Perry's case is the only one of which they have record in which a person turned purple.

Mrs. Perry's ailment has been tentatively diagnosed as a "chemical dermatitis," caused by contact, either, externally or internally, with some chemical for which she has an unsuspected idiosyncrasy.

Hoping to learn what chemical, dye or drug may have caused the disease, physicians have questioned Mrs. Perry concerning her possible use of all preparations knowr to cause such illness. Thus far, they said, she has been unable to suggest a possible cause.

It was said, however, that Mrs. Perry could have used the chemical without knowing it. Paint, dye, ink, lead, face powder, nand lotion or a score of other articles could contain enough to cause "drug rash" on a person with an unusual susceptibility to certain chemicals.

Called "a very sick woman" by her doctors, Mrs. Perry described her own sensation of the strange ailment as being that of a severe case of sunburn.

"BRAIN-WAVES" GO ON RECORD

Mental Activity Caught On Twelve Valve "Set"

Magnifying by a 12-valve apparatus not unlike a wireless set the electrical impulses which pass through the human brain, two Cambridge scientists have made them operate a pen which records the brain's varying degrees of activity, says the Cambridge corresp ondent of the "News Chronicle."

Important clues have been obtained to the mystery of the working of the brain, which may ultimately lead mental specialists to a new method of diagnosis.

Professor E.D. Adrian, of Trinity, and Mr. Bryan Matthews of King's College, have made graphic records which show when the brain is working on some concentrated problem and when it is at rest.

It is hoped to develop a technique which will give a mental specialist graphic records of his patients' brains in the same way as heart specialists now use "electrocardiograms."

MOST ACTIVE AT REST.

Strangely enough when the brain is at rest the rhythmic activities recorded are most marked, and when the subject works his brain hard, say over a cube root, the rhythmic frequencies almost disappear and an entirely differ? ent graph results.

The discovery has led to some of the most remarkable experiments ever made on the human brain. To obtain stronger readings records have actually been taken from the naked brain while exposed in the operating theatre.

A definite connection has been established between this rhythmic activity and the mechanism of sight.

Attempts are now to be made to discover which parts are responsible for various brain processes. Efforts will also be made to find whether the brain of an insane person gives a different record from that of a normal person.

Other tests are to be made in hospitals on patients suffering from different diseases.

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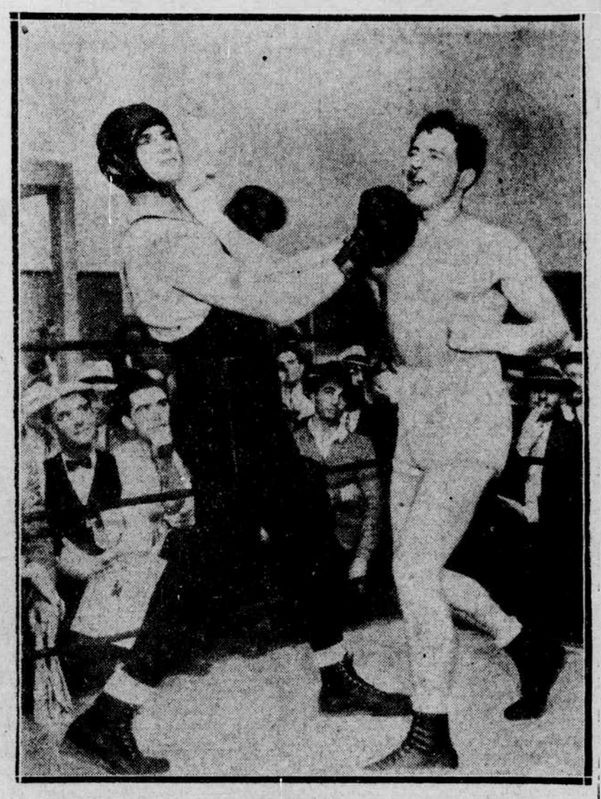
RUSSIAN "COTTON QUEEN"

Maria Urazbekova has been chosen the most beautiful of the women cotton-pickers of Uzbekistan, U. S. S. R., and is being given a trip to Moscow where she will be received by Stalin. Maria hails from the Tashkent district of Uzbekistan.

TWO BAERS TO CONTEND WITH NOW!



Buddy Baer, "little brothir" of champion, is following in his brother is helping him along. Max Baer supervising Buddy's training partner. Photo shows: Max Baer bout with his younger brothtr, Buddy Baer, at Los Angeles.

Max Baer, world heavy-weight brother's footsteps, and big is personally and is acting as his sparring (right) in a training

ANIMALS' RADIO

Mysterious Ways In Which Wild Birds And Beasts Broadcast Warnings

There is one radio that is never heard by human ears. It is the form of wireless communication that exists among certain animals, birds, fish and insects.

Hunters of big game have often noted that wild animals of many kinds are undoubtedly able to transmit warnings to others of the same species at a distance. Mr. Cherry Kearton, during his long wanderings in the wilds with a cinema camera, noticed this fact over and over again. Even lions, he explained, are susceptible to the "danger" message, and where a few years ago they were plentiful they are now rarely seen, simply because the hunter has raked that part of the country with his motor-car, rifles, and an army of "boys."

On the other hand, whenever a sanctuary is made, animals and birds journey to it from great distances. In some mysterious way they get the news that a certain spot means safety.

Thousands of birds in one flight move with amazing speed. What is most strange is that, when they change their course in the air, every single unit of all those scores of hundreds of birds changes simultaneously and at precisely the same angle. In perfect silence and with absolute precision each bird acts as if it were conscious of what was passing in the brain not only of its neighbours, but of the entire flock.

A form of radio occurs also among insects. There is a variety of moth which frequents only a certain kind of tree. A naturalist took one of the females of this species and placed her in a cage three miles from the nearest wood in which others of her kind were to be found. The next night two males of the species were discovered, clinging to the outside of the cage.

Fish which travel in shoals have similar methods of silent but instantaneous communication. A great school of porpoises follow or precede a steamer. They swim either in two long, straight lines, or in a wedge shape, like the head of an arrow. Suddenly every creature in the line turns simultaneously, dashes southwards in a great curve, swims round the ship and joins up again in exactly the same formation except that those previously on the right are now in the left-hand line.—"Tit-Bits."

NOBEL PRIZE FOR "HEAVY-WATER" DISCOVERER

Dr. Urey Is Youngest Man To Receive International Award

For the discovery of "heavy water," which may revolutionize chemical research, Dr. Harold Clayton Urey, of Columbia University, has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1934.

In 1931, Doctor Urey, with the aid of Dr. George M. Murphy, of Columbia University, in co-operation with Dr. F. G. Brickwedde of the United States Bureau of Standards, showed that the heavy isotope of hydrogen, now called deuterium, was present in ordinary hydrogen to the extent of one part in 5,000. When deuterium is combined with oxygen, the result is "heavy water." Chemically a twin almost of ordinary hydrogen, physically, each atom of deuterium has twice the mass of hydrogen.

Since the heavy hydrogen nucleus is, next to the proton, the nucleus of ordinary hydrogen, the simplest nucleus known, it will have a great effect on research because of its simple structure. In chemistry numerous new chemicals are theoretically possible by replacing ordinary hydrogen by heavy hydrogen. In physics its importance is in shattering the nuclei of heavier atoms by bombardment because of its greater mass. At first, however, "heavy water," which boils at 215 degrees and freezes at 39, cost about 60,000 dollars a pound, but a new process, developed at Columbia, has reduced this price to 6,000 dollars.

In experiments with the new discovery it was found that "heavy water" kills small plants and animals. Chemists advance the theory that a surplus amount of "heavy water" may be a cause of old age. Also, "heavy water" is present in ordinary water in the ratio of one to 5,000 parts. Further laboratory experiments have shown that "heavy water" slows life; and for this reason it may be useful in the study of cancer.

Only forty-one years old, Doctor Urey was graduated from the University of Montana in 1917, received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California in 1923, and was made a professor at Columbia in May, 1934. Doctor Urey is married, the father of two children.—"Literary Digest."

COAL INTO PETROL

Motor fuel is being produced from waste coal finings by a new process now in operation at Cannock, Staffordshire. The yield is fifteen gallons to a ton, and the plant is turning out over 1,500 gallons of "Natpet" (National Petrol), as it is called, every day.

During the past four years, the National Oil and Coke Company, which sponsors the scheme, has conducted experiments with coal from every mine in Britain, and it has now established production on a practical basis. Other factories are being built at Tipton, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Cardiff. Each of these will have a daily yield of 3,000 gallons, and it is anticipated that the work will help considerably towards restoration of prosperity in the coal industry.

SCIENTISTS TO TRY SELF-SUFFOCATION

Deadly Tests On Roof Of World In March Next

A party of scientists will leave England in March with the idea of slowly suffocating themselves. They are members of the International High Altitude Expedition, which is to carry out a series of experiments high up on the eastern Karakoram range in Tibet, says the "News Chronicle."

Only by submitting themselves to the slow suffocation effects of the rarefied air at high altitudes can the scientists collect the data which they hope will make possible the conquest of Mount Everest by some future expedition; add knowledge to problems of high altitude aviation and solve some of the problems of pneumonia and other lung diseases.

TON OF APPARATUS.

The scientists have selected the Karakoram range because, while it rises to tremendous heights, it is easier and less dangerous to climb than Everest.

They will make their base camp at between 16,000ft. and 17,000ft. and they will then climb as high as is humanly possible.

Over a ton of scientific apparatus will have to be carried up to the base camp.

The expedition will be under the leadership of Dr. Keys, of Harvard. Mr. Bryan Matthews, of King's College, Cambridge, will represent Great Britain, and Denmark will also contribute to the expedition.

DRUG TO LENGTHEN LIFE!

Sodium Rhodanate Said To Increase Resistance To Disease

Human life can be lengthened, at least a little, by use of a drug that is claimed to reduce worry and increase resistance to disease, Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, of Cornell University, predicted before the American National Academy of Sciences last month.

He has not tried it on humans yet, but based his prediction on preliminary tests on rabbits and chickens. The drug is sodium rhodanate, used in other experiments by Dr. Bancroft to treat drug addicts, says the Associated Press, (U.S.A.).

Sodium rhodanate is not a specific cure nor preventive for any disease, he emphasized, but in the case of rabbits and chickens at least, it reduced their nervous irritability and made them more healthy and able to resist disease.

"In the last 25 years," said Dr. Bancroft, "the probable length of human life has increased materially, but the change has been due very largely to a decrease in mortality among infants and children. The probable length of life of a man of 45 has not been increased appreciably.

"The colloid chemist comes in where the medical man drops out. Sodium rhodanate and drugs of that type will minimize the physical effects of worry and will decrease the tendency to nervous breakdowns not caused by definite pathological (disease) conditions.

"Sodium rhodanate increases the resistance of the living organism to infection by inducing better health. Drugs of this type will not cure progressive lesions or sclerotic (or hardening) conditions; but they will retard the aging of the colloids (finely divided parts) of the body and will thereby delay the onset of such pathological conditions.

"If every human being, of 45 or over, for whom sodium rhodanate is not contra-indicated (harmful for some special reason) would take sodium rhodanate regularly for the rest of his life, we predict an average increase in the probable length of life of at least two years, provided the medical profession will co-operate."

Dr. Bancroft treated chickens and rabbits with sodium rhodanate by putting a little of it in their drinking water and comparing their resulting health with that of other chickens and rabbits that did not receive the drug. He found that the sodium rhodanate seemed to increase their resistance to diseases caused by intestinal parasites and to respiratory diseases or "colds" contracted by the rabbits.

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Moscow To Publish World's Classics

"Academia" Publishing House To Print Collections Of Shakespeare, Dickens, Heine, Hoffmann Pushkin, Gleb Uspensky And Pomialovsky

The "Academia" Publishing House of Moscow which publishes the best samples of world literature, mostly carefully translated and artistically printed and bound, is considerably expanding its work in 1935. About 130 books with the aggregate circulation of 1,000,000 copies will be printed next year, including the first editions of full collections of works by Shakespeare, Dickens, Heine, Hoffmann, Pushkin, Lermontov, Gleb Uspensky, Pomialovsky and Baratynsky. The publication of works by Diderot, Machiavelli, Berenger, Nekrassov and Garshin will be continued and partially completed.

Antique literature will be richly represented in "Academia's" activities through the publication of Homer's "Odyssey" and "Iliad", Lucian's writings, tragedies by Sophocles and Eschyles. 'On the Nature of Things" by Lucretius, the second volume of Plavt's works and others. Lyric poems and 'Notre Dame de Paris' by V. Hugo and the first volume of Lope de Vega's works are timed to appear for their respective jubilees.

In new translations will be published 'Tom Johes' by Fielding, Racine's works, plays by Tirso de Molina, Heine's 'Ardingello', German romantic novels by Tieck, Schlegel, Eichendorf and Kleist and 'Confessions' by J. Rousseau.

Diaries and memoirs will be represented by a book 'theatre of the First French Revolution', Mercier's 'Sketches of Paris', Buonarotti's memoirs 'The Conspiracy of Equals', diaries of Levasseur, a military leader of the French Revolution, and Lelewel's essays on the Polish uprising of 1830.

On the history of literature and art the "Academia" will publish a first edition of A. V. Lunatcharsky's works; 'Hamburg Dramaturgy' by Lessing Chernyshevsky's 'Esthetics in Art and Life'; a bibliography of Maxim Gorky's works; the first volume of 'The History of Russian journalism' and the life stories of Nekrassov, L. Tolstoy and Gleb Uspensky.

SOVIET TO PUBLISH EDITION UPON FAUNA

The Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences, Moscow, is compiling for publication a full description of all animals found in the Soviet Union. This book, entitled "Fauna of the U.S.S.R." will include the descriptions of 95,000 species and will consist of 150 volumes.

Ireland Rich In Literary Genius

Light Of Sheridan And Swift Still Shines, Says Mrs. Skeffington

There is no danger that the Irish fount of literary inspiration may run dry; the old wells are gushing anew, declared Mrs. H. Sheehy Skeffington, M.A., in addressing a meeting of a Ladies' Guild in Montreal last month. Mrs. Skeffington presented a vivid picture of the literary genius of Ireland, touching upon the outstanding works of scores of novelists, poets and playwrights in a rapid survey, says the "Montreal Gazette."

If an Irishman writes a good book or paints a good picture, then he is claimed as an Englishman; but if an Irishman commits a murder, he is Irish, commented Mrs. Skeffington.

Outstanding Irish literary figures whose fame is international were mentioned—W. B. Yeats, Eugene O'Neil and George Bernard Shaw, and Mrs. Skeffington declared her conviction that Shaw is the greatest dramatist of the day.

James Joyce, James Stephens who writes with great sympathy of the poor and lowly, Robert Lynde, of Northern Ireland, Stephen McKenna, Shane Leslie, John Ferguson, who tramped across Canada working as a labourer; Maurice Walsh, whose "Blackcock's Feather" was recommended, Francis Stewart, who writes of Catholic mysticism, Joseph Campbell, the poet who is a professor at Fordham University, Peter O'Donnell, were passed in review. Mrs. Skeffington also spoke of Dora Sigerson and Fanny Parnell, of Patricia Lynch as a writer of children's books, and of Kate O'Brien, whose first novel, "Without My Cloak," placed her in the front rank of contemporary novelists and won her two coveted literary prizes.

The Irish Academy, founded by Yeats to promote Irish literature, was spoken of, and Mrs. Skeffington devoted part of her lecture to a discussion of the Abbey Theatre and the Gate Theatre. Some of the players of the Abbey Theatre, having had their ideas on drama over-ruled by Lady Gregory, had retaliated by going to the Gate Theatre and producing a work entitled "The Old Lady Says No."

The light of Sheridan and Swift still shines brightly in Ireland, said Mrs. Skeffington. That Ireland is still rich in production of scholars was made evident to the audience assembled to pay honour to a distinguished Irishwoman.

The Kaiser's "Kick" For Lloyd George

A famous comment by the Kaiser on Mr. Lloyd George is recalled by the death of Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, German Ambassador in London from 1901 to 1912.

It arose out of interviews that Mr. Lloyd George had with Count Metternich in 1908, in regard to the slackening down in the speed of naval construction.

When the Count reported the conversation to the Kaiser, the latter wrote in a marginal note: "Metternich should give that sort of fanatic a kick in the——; he is too soft."

Baron von Oppell, an old friend of Count Metternich, declared: "At this the Count said, 'I don't know how I can kick him downstairs in his home.'"

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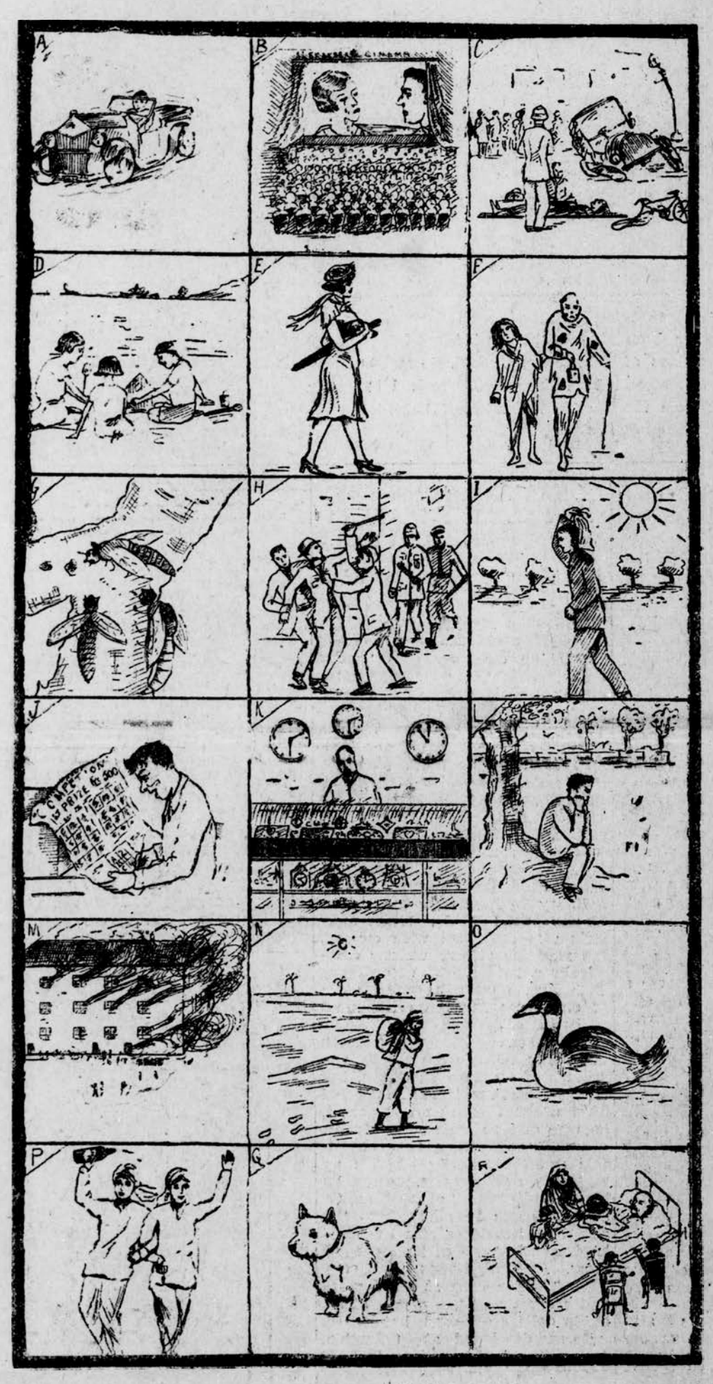
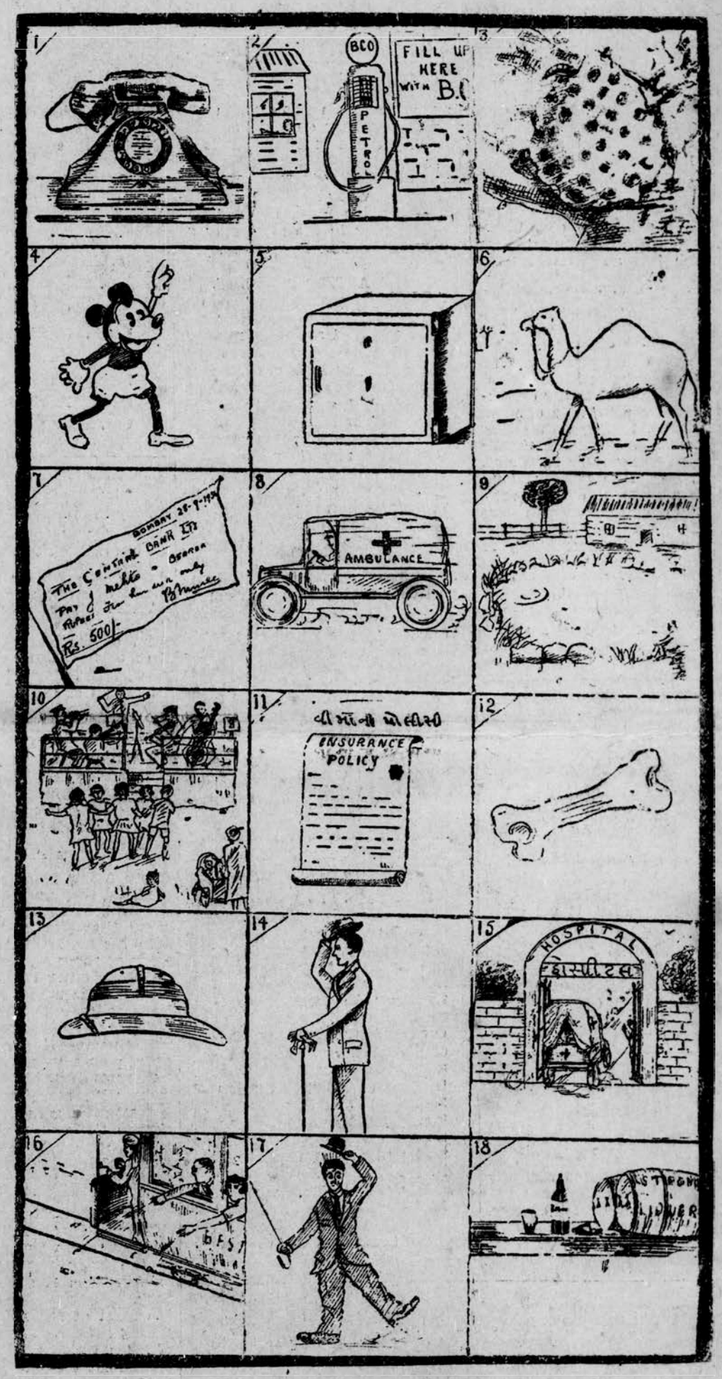
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "O" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8. in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 9th January 1935.

New World Forces In Asia

INDIAN PRINCES MUST TAKE LESSON

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE PART OF INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Dr. Sumant Mehta On Task Before Gujerat

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

The following are extracts from the address of Dr. Sumant Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Gujerat State Peoples' Conference, Ahmedabad, held on Saturday:—

STATES OF GUJARAT.

The enthusiastic Secretary of the R. C. have worked out figures from the Census Reports to show that the Indian States in Gujarat have a larger area, a larger population and a larger number of villages than British Gujarat.

	Indian States	British
Out of the total area of Gujarat	84 p.c.	16 p.c.
Out of population of Gujarat	72 p.c.	28 p.c.
Out of total number of villages in Gujarat	71 p.c.	29 p.c.

The above figures go to prove that the greater part of Gujarat is in the Indian States. In the five districts of British Gujarat we find signs of popular awakening but we have hardly any awakening in the Indian States. In the smaller States the people are even more backward than some of the bigger States. Gujarat was benefited enormously by the wonderful awakening which swept the whole of India during the last struggle under leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. But as a matter of fact this new life has not penetrated the Indian States.

CONDITION IN BARODA.

We find varying conditions in the different States of Gujarat. Baroda is the biggest State. Safety of life and property obtains there to a certain extent. The State is administered according to the Laws and Regulations. There is a freedom of public voice. There is popular organisation called the Praja Mandal which has been working in Baroda for the last 18 years and which has nearly 10,000 members on its roll to-day. The Praja Mandal has been successful to a degree in its efforts to reform the State Administration. But on most of the important questions, the State refuses to yield to the opinion of the Praja Mandal or of the State Legislature. That way Baroda State is irresponsible indifferent to public opinion. There is neither self-Government nor benevolent Government. The outward show is misleading. The people are also backward and lacking in public spirit. So the people also are to be partly blamed for the backward state of affairs.

Baroda State has a population of more than 24 lacs. There are some prince-lings whose "States" have a population of 32 odd men. Baroda State has an area of 8,000 square miles while some "States" have only an area of one square mile. Baroda State has an annual income of Rs 270 lacs. There is a 'Sansthan' in Gujarat with an annual income of Rs. 17|- or less than that of a peon. Some rulers are educated and intelligent while some of the Thakors are absolutely illiterate. In some of these States you find modern conditions of the twentieth century while in others you find the chaotic conditions of the Middle Ages. In some States you find the most ultra-modern furniture in the palace drawing room while in the house of a petty Thakor you find anything but the most shabbily furniture and earthenware vessels.

NEW WORLD-FORCES.

Only 50 or 60 years ago the King of Japan had no power and the Prime Minister ruled. Then came the national awakening of Japan and the patriotic Prime Minister and all the small princes willingly and spontaneously tendered everything at the feet of the Mikado. I am not prepared to believe that Indians are less patriotic or meaner and more selfish than the people of other nations.

The conservative Hindu Society, built as it were a fortification around itself to keep out the foreign influences. The restrictions of caste and creeds were strengthend and travelling to foreign countries was prohibited. But none of these restrictions could check the onrush of new ideas. And to-day even while sitting in our easy chairs we receive messages from foreign countries with the help of wireless. Every morning the daily papers bring to us the news from the remotest corner of our earth. The new ideology which has swayed and is prevalent in Russia is now owing to historic forces sweeping all other countries before it. Like India a few years ago Russia was a country where hundreds of languages were spoken and European as well as Asiatic races of varying religions and rival communities and creeds were living in a hopelessly backward state under autocratic Czars. But to-day nobody knows the Czars and Soviet Russia is a powerful republic.

Turkey has won its freedom and is powerful at present.

Persia has gone through a national upheaval;—Afganisthan is making rapid strides towards progress. There are new forces working in China. At such a juncture it should not be in the least surprising that new ideas are spreading in our country too. Millions of Indians are now thinking about the freedom of our country. We may admit that this craving for freedom is not yet sufficiently strong.

But Rajputs and warrior races including Bhil, Koli, Kathis and Muslims, the Rulers of the Indian States and their subjects are still to a large extent, unmoved by these ideals. Now it is their turn and they can no longer keep out of the national struggle for freedom.

FORCE OF REACTION.

When the whole world is progressing by leaps and bounds, when even in British India the social economic and political forces are leading to modern ideals and forms of organisation is it not preposterous that a quarter of the total population of India should be groping in the darkness of the Medieval Ages? All the remnants of the Dark Middle Ages have long been washed away in the powerful current of the progressive world forces. Yet in India the remnants of the dark feudal ages are still lingering. The autocratic power of the princes is still there. Is this not a paradoxical state of affairs?

We have seen during the last Round Table Conference that in exchange for the maintenances of their own autocratic powers, the Indian Princes acted as veritable pillars of British domination. These Princes are to-day a reactionary force in India.

The All-India State People Conference of which our Conference is a part wants responsible government Constitutional administration based on law and independence of the judiciary in the Indian States. Even the civil list of the Rajah must be voted by the Legislature in a government responsible to the people. In our country men of particular class who called themselves Mahajans have now lost all influence and reputation. The old Panchayats from which certain classes of people were debarred and youngmen were kept out, have now become quite powerless. The caste system has broken down and is now fast disappearing. Age-old privileges and inherited rights and powers are waning away. Nowadays inheritance is heavily taxed. That every one should earn his own bread with the sweat of his brow that he who does not work shall not eat and that every individual must contribute to the welfare of society. The times are changing very rapidly. Rulers and Prince-lings should take a warning and move with the times while it is not yet too late.

NECESSITY OF CONFERENCE

Now will briefly discuss some points regarding our conference. The first question put to us is about the necessity of the Conference. The reply is obvious. In big States like Baroda we can criticise the Government Administration and we can discuss the problems with the Maharaja, and his Ministers But in the smaller States no body can so much as raise a voice in protest, least of all attend a Conference like the one we are holding This Conference is necessary because it is the only way by which we can build contacts with the 144 States and can know some of the workers doing their bit in the different States. We must direct the people, guide and advise them as to what they should do when in trouble. We must keep them informed as to where they should notify cases of bribery, violence or injustice.

If we successfully organise the disheartened and weak people of the States and if a permanent office starts working in a city like Ahmedabad we could secure redress of the people's grievances and develop the strength of the people. This is why this Conference has been organised and brought into being just as there is a Praja Mandadi in Baroda State and the Kathiawar Political Conference for Cutch and Kathiawar, the Gujarat States Peoples Conference has been established and it should be developed on the right lines

WHY IN AHMEDABAD?

The second question asked is why the Conference is being held in Ahmedabad instead of in some State? The reply is easy. Our Princes are not so broad-minded and progressive as to allow the people to form associations like the Praja Mandal or to convene conferences. So it is only in cities like Ahmedabad, Surat or Bombay that such conferences have to be held. The Princes do not understand that public opinion is never kept down.

POLITICAL FREEDOM AND MOVEMENTS IN STATES

Sometimes it is agreed that at present we have taken up the problem of winning independence for our country. The only immediate task is to win "Purna Swaraj", and while we are fighting for freedom, we can not afford to waste our time and energy over agitation in Indian States. The problem of Indian States will automatically be solved the moment we get Swaraj.

It is true that to-day we are confronted with the great problem of achieving Swaraj. Without Swaraj all the problems of the country will remain unsolved. But what is this Swaraj? Whose Swaraj is it? Will only 31 lacs of the people of Gujarat enjoy freedom while the other 42 lacs of people remain deprived of it? If by Swaraj we mean the end of all economic exploitation of the masses, if by Swaraj we mean the happiness and independence of 35 crores, then we must ignore the artificial distinctions of British India and Indian States. India is one and indivisible Just as we help any struggle to remove some grievances of the masses in any part or province of India, the States people have also every right to expect the co-operation of the whole of India in their struggle for vindication of their rights in their own territories.

The fight of the States People for their own right is not different from the struggle of the people of U.P. or the Punjab, Bardoli or Karnatak

If the fight of the peasants in British India is considered as a part of the fight for freedom, the fight of the States People also must be considered equally important. If we accept the theory that the masses obtain political consciousness from their day to-day economic struggle, we shall also have to admit that the States people gain their real political consciousness from the day to day struggle for the removal of their grievances. States Subjects' Conferences and the movements of the States' people are born out of economic exploitation of these people and the non-recognition of their elementary rights as human beings. The State People Conferences are and the State People movements meant to produce the organisation necessary for achieving political and economic freedom of the States' people. And therefore we must consider the States subjects movements as an important and integral part of the struggle for Swaraj.

NEW REFORMS

We have many other problems before us. New reforms for the whole of India have been forged. In these reforms the population of 8 crores in the Indian States does not find any place. The representatives of the Indian States in the central Legislature will not be the representatives of the States' people.

However I shall not enter into details and leave the question to be elaborately discussed by our learned President.

NATIONAL CONGRESS AND OURSELVES

Another question is about our relation with the Indian National Congress. The Congress seems to have adopted a step-motherly attitude towards us. Some short-sighted Congressmen go to the length of declaring that they do not want the States subjects, in the Congress Some try to put us off by saying that if we helped them now in their fight for Swaraj once they are victorious they would in their turn help us to achieve our Swaraj We have never recognised difference in British India and Indian States We are an indivisible nation of 35 crores. We have one National Flag. The States' subjects have taken part in the National Movement. They have enrolled Congress members, contributed generously to the fund of the one crore, taken up the Charkha and Khadi work, supported the Swadeshi and prohibition movements and they helped and supported thousands of peasants of British Gujarat at the time of great migration. Now if the Congress ignores us it would be nothing short of a gross betrayal.

There is also much to be said about our representation in the Congress Committee. But I need not go into these details.

TASK BEFORE US

We in the Indian States will have to train ourselves. Some of the leading men in the States will have to sacrifice their time and energy to this work. They will have to take survey, collect information and organise The wealthy men will have to help to maintain a permanent office. Perhaps we shall have to employ some paid but devoted and selfless workers to cope with the work in all these 144 States. Every one will have to help with body, mind or money according to his or her own ability. Perhaps some will have to help with all the three and then and there alone. We shall be able to work with vigour and on proper lines. We cannot hope to get results all at once without doing strenuous work. I think it is no longer necessary to labour this point.

We require some one who can conduct our proceedings ably and peacefully, who can guide us along the right lines and who can study the question and give us the right advice. My friend Mr. S. A. Brelvi has been selected to work as our pilot. I know him from his college days. He is always ready to serve the people. He is the famous editor of a famous newspaper He is staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. We were neighbours in the Nasik Jail and we have shared many joys and sorrows of imprisonment. I hope you will now formally elect him to the Chair.

Let us hope this first Gujarat States' People Conference will be successful and will generate new strength and new awakening.

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Our Baroda Letter

PLEA FOR MARATHI UNIVERSITY

Baroda Literary Conference Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 28.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari arrived here yesterday morning to resume work of Gujarat Farmers Relief Fund collections as well as the work of B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees Association. He is expected to stay here for 4 or 5 days.

The Government of Baroda has granted further relief in land revenue to the peasants of Amreli district. In Daumagar Taluka five villages are given such relief.

The commissioner of Education has published rules for regulating the business of the Oriental Institute, Baroda, in which all government orders passed from time to time are collated and embodied with suitable modifications in the present rules which are sanctioned by Government.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

The nineteenth session of Marathi Literary Conference completed yesterday after three days deliberations, when President Chapekar, concluding his synopsis on the achievements of the conference welcomed free exchange of opinion and urged all to maintain the standard of Marathi language with decency and decorum.

A number of resolutions were passed at the conference, the important being, (1) urging government to restore former postal rates (2) emphasising need of organised propaganda for establishing Maharashtra University at an early date and lending support to the activities of Maharashtra University Association (3) requesting Indore and Gwalior States to restore grants for encouragement of Marathi literature (4) propaganda of clarity in language and demanding monetary help for establishing a permanent abode of the conference for uplift of Marathi language.

PRESS WORKERS MEET AT LUCKNOW

Speakers Deplore Profound Illiteracy Of Masses

LUCKNOW, Dec 29.

The first All-India Press Workers' Conference met to-day here. Delegates from all parts of India participated, prominent among whom being Mian Fazle Karim of Delhi, who is going to represent India in the forthcoming International Press Conference at Geneva, Messrs. Zogekar and Birodkar from Bombay, Messrs. Zaman and Ratikant Sarker from Bengal and Mr. Abdul Mazid of Lahore.

Mr. D. K. Dhole, President of Lal Bavata Press Kamgar Union of Bombay and President of the present Conference in the course of his presidential address discussed the conditions of the printing workers and said that owing to profound illiteracy of the vast masses in India the printing industry did not develop to any marked degree and still it had been vastly affected by the present day general crisis of capitalism which had brought into being new methods of exploitation.

In order to combat it he exhorted the workers to organise themselves and to co-operate with the whole working class movement in India.

Last night Mr. K. N. Ramania, the Organising Secretary, presented the report which was discussed and passed. The Subjects Committee is meeting again to discuss the resolution which will be presented at the open session of the Conference to-morrow.—United Press.

Etawah Indian Colonial Association

ETAWAH, Dec. 29.

The special session of the local Indian Colonial Association commences to-morrow, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M. L. A., presiding. Mr. Jyotishanker Dixit and Mr. Badriprasad Paliwal, Chairman and General Secretary of the Reception Committee and several other M. L. A.'s and many other leaders would attend the session.

It is learnt that the South African Colonisation Enquiry Report on Zanzibar problem would be tackled there.—United Press.

ASSOCIATION FOR HOMOEOPATHS

Conference Accepts Subjects Committee Recommendations

The Subjects Committee of the Third All India Homoeopathic Conference met in the Sethna Buildings, Princess Street at 7 p. m. on Friday with Dr. Sinha in the chair.

The Committee discussed a draft constitution of the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association, an important feature of which was the organization of Provincial Associations to be affiliated to the All India body, which would be duly registered.

Some important resolutions passed by the Committee related to the formation of two separate Boards, Educational and Administrative, the duty of the former being the framing of the Constitution for the All India Homoeopathic University to be started under the Chancellorship of Dr. N. M. Chowdhari, M. D. of Calcutta; the formation of a Legislative Board under the leadership of Roy H. P. Lal, M. L. A., to move the Indian Legislative Assembly for recognition of Homoeopathy by the Government the formation of a propaganda committee to look to the publication of an All India Homoeopathic Directory to be edited by A. L. Varma of Dinapur; and Indian representation to the International League of Homoeopathy to assemble at Geneva in March next.

The open session of the Third All India Homoeopathic Conference resumed its sittings at 2 p. m. on Saturday afternoon.

Speeches were delivered by Drs. Sinha, K. L. Roy, B. K. Bannerji Thaker, Pathak and Mr. M. Roy on subjects connected with Homoeopathy. Papers on subjects of Homoeopathic interest were also read.

The conference adopted the constitution of the All-India Homoeopathic association as recommended by the Subjects Committee.

On a motion of Dr. K. L. Roy of Bombay, the conference appointed a committee of four eminent Homoeopaths namely, Dr. Shrivatsav of Lucknow, Dr. Patel of Navsari, Dr. Lokmani of Bombay and Dr. K. L. Roy to consider the report on the following questions:

1. Compilation of an All-India Homoeopathic Practitioners' Dictionary.
(2) Standardization of instruction in Homoeopathic schools and colleges.
(3) Issue of an All India Homoeopathic magazine.
(4) Affiliation of Provincial Homoeopathic associations.
(5) Establishment of a permanent secretariat.
(6) Collection and maintenance of funds for the foregoing purposes.

The conference asked the Subjects Committee to consider the details in connection with the resolution.

SARDAR WELCOMED BY BARODA PEOPLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 29.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel while passing Baroda, by the morning train was given a rousing welcome by the public at the station. He is expected here on 5th January for a day.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari has resumed the Railway Association work, and is expected to continue the work of the Gujerat Farmers' Relief Fund collections.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari despatched a message to Mr. S. A. Brelvi at Ahmedabad, wishing him success in the Gujerat States' People Conference deliberations.

FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS AND SPEECH

Move To Convene All-Travancore Political Conference

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 29.

Resolutions regarding the lines of work of the All-Travancore Political Conference were adopted at a meeting of the Committee appointed at a public meeting held in September last to consider the question of holding the Conference and its programme of work.

FREEDOM OF PRESS

The Committee met here under the presidency of Mr. S. K. George and after two hours' deliberations decided to convene an All-Travancore Political Conference not later than April 15 next in collaboration with all important organisations in the State to deal with the encroachments made from time to time by the Government on the elementary rights of citizenship, freedom of speech and association and freedom of the press and to take necessary steps for safeguarding such rights.

BAN ON CONGRESS

In view of the fact that after a deputation's interview with the Dewan, no pronouncement had been made by the Government on the question of withdrawal of the communique relating to the Congress work in Travancore, the Committee opined that the meetings should be organised throughout the country to urge on the Government the need for withdrawing the communique.

COMMUNAL AGREEMENT

The Committee felt that for any genuine united action an agreement on the communal question was essential and therefore resolved to include the steps to be taken for reaching such an agreement as an important item of work of the Conference. In pursuance of the object it was decided to call a preliminary meeting of the select men from all communities interest in bringing about a just settlement of the question, during the next Assembly.

The Committee was of opinion that the Press Regulation was a negation of the fundamental rights of the people and that steps should be taken to urge on the Government the necessity for repealing the same.—United Press.

Pandit Malaviya laid the foundation stone of the Dharamshala for Buddhist pilgrims to be built at Sarnath, famous Buddhist centre near Benares.—A. P

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1934.

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Andrews Denies Story Of Mission

Tells Why He Changed His Plans

"I would state emphatically that I have never carried a special and secret message from General Smuts to Mahatma Gandhi in order to persuade him to accept the J. P. C. Report.

Any one who knows me at all must by this time be aware that I could never for a moment lend myself to such a thing."

In these words, Mr. C. F. Andrews denied to a "Chronicle" representative the statements of the London correspondent about the object of his visit.

"My answer to the first questions," Mr. Andrews continued, "is that I did inform the Press Agencies in London. There was no secrecy at all about my plans. During my last stay in London, I stayed, as I often do, at the Indian Students' Hostel, and went from there to the station without any secrecy at all. Also I was frequently seeing Mira Ben at the friends of India, Lancaster Gate, before she left for India and I discussed all my plans with her. I also wrote to Mahatmaji about them.

Why Plans were Changed

"The reason for my change of plan was quite simple. My broadcast was originally dated Dec. 18. But it was postponed to January 22. I had two engagements to fulfil, one of which was to go to West Africa and the other was to return to India. But the change of my broadcasting date threw out all my arrangements. So I began to consider whether I could change the order of these two engagements. And I saw very important reasons for doing so.

"First of all, I found it impossible to write my book called "India and Britain—The Moral Issue" in the rush of London.

Secondly, I felt that my broadcast would be much more effective, if I could give it directly after a visit to India and could reproduce the atmosphere of India.

"Thirdly, I became ill and was under doctor's treatment almost daily in London owing to a threatened nervous break-down. My doctors advised the relief of a sea-voyage.

"Fourthly, the news I had in London about Zanzibar were very urgent and a visit to India at this critical moment might make all the difference. It is impossible for me whose whole life-work has been on behalf of Indians overseas, to regard the Zanzibar matter as of second-rate importance.

Told All His Plans

"The London correspondent is quite wrong in respect to what I said at the Indian Conciliation Group. I never said that I was leaving for India to proceed to West Africa. I told them all my plans, exactly as I had describec them above. To go to West Africa I have to go back to England. I cannot go direct from India. The only convenient way is to start from Liverpool which I hope to do on February 6.

No "Secret" Message

"In conclusion I would state emphatically that I have never carried a special and secret message from General Smuts to Mahatma Gandhi in order to persuade him to accept the J. P. C. Report.

"Any one who knows me at all must by this time be aware that I could never for a moment lend myself to such a thing.

"When the broadcast from January 22 reaches India, the utter absurdity of such an idea would be made manifest to all."

East African Issue

Mr. Andrews before leaving for England on Saturday by s.s. "Ranpura" expressed in the strongest terms, his anxiety about what was happening on the East coast of Africa.

He wished to join with the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association in pressing upon the Government of India the need of publishing Mr. Menon's Report. Nothing short of this would allay public feeling in India on this vital matter.

Mr. Andrews hoped to be able to return to India in April after his visit to West Africa and Zanzibar.

The 16th Annual Session of the National Liberal Federation of India was held in the Gokhale Hall, Poona, on Friday evening, under the presidency of Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru. (Seated from left) Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. J. N. Basu, the Chief of Aundh, Pandit Kunzru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

INDIANS IN BURMA

Political And Labour Situation, Full Of Anxiety, Says Dr. Sundaram

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram, sailed for Vizagapatam this morning. He arrived here on November 21 to investigate into the Indian labour question in Burma in light of the J.S.C. Report.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on board the steamer "Chilka" Dr. Lanka Sundaram stated, "I am leaving the shores of Burma with mixed feeling. Indian political situation in this country particularly on labour side is full of anxiety. There are no clarified views on numerous problems facing one million Indian nationals here. The Indian community leaders unfortunately do not see eye to eye with others on fundamentals. A series of memoranda is going to be the net result of the present Indian effort in Burma.

I plead for unity and co-operation for constructive effort."—United Press.

BURMA LABOUR AND J. P. C. REPORT

Mr. Joshi To Preside Over Conference

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, ex-M.L.A. will preside over the ensuing All-Burma Labour Conference to be held here during the second week of January to consider the J.P.C. proposals with special reference to Indian labour in Burma.—United Press.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS LEGISLATION

Curative And Preventive Measure, Says Bhulabhai

PATNA, Dec. 28.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board who is here on a professional visit, was a prominent visitor at to-day's afternoon session of the Indian Economic Conference.

Participating in symposium on the recent rural indebtedness legislation in the different provinces, discussion of which was initiated by Mr. Manoharlal, ex-Minister of the Punjab, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai observed that such legislation should serve as a curative and preventive measure. Earlier acts of similar nature in certain provinces had proved beneficial to landlords only.

He said the present agriculturral condition in India was uneconomic as it offered less than subsistence wages as return.—A. P.

KHAN SAHIB CAN NOW GO TO PUNJAB

Ban On His Entry Removed By Punjab Government

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

Dr. Khan Sahib who arrived here this morning with Gandhiji was informed telegraphically before he left Wardha that the "Punjab Government had withdrawn the ban put on him against entering into the Punjab."

Dr. Khan's original programme was to stop here ten days and then to proceed to Bombay and come here again in time for the Congress Working Committee meeting and the meeting of the Congress members elected to the Assembly.

In view of lifting the ban it is just possible that he may proceed to the Punjab and cancel his Bombay visit. But everything is uncertain at the present moment. —United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST PUNITIVE TAX

Mahasabha Appeals Hindus To Observe Ajodhya Day

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

In the course of a Press statement issued by the New Delhi Hindu Mahasabha an appeal is being made to all Hindu organisations all over India to observe January 6 next as the All-India Ajodhya Day and hold meetings as a protest against the order of the District Magistrate of Fyzabad imposing punitive tax.

The District Magistrate has issued notice to collect from Hindu resident of Rs 40,000 as punitive police tax and Rs 45,000 as a compensation tax to be awarded to the 44 Muslims, stated to have suffered during the riot at last Id, within ten days' of the notice which is dated December 22.

The Hindu Mahasabha appeals to the Hindus of India in general and to the Provincial, District and local Hindu Sabhas and other Hindu organisations in particular to hold protest meetings against what the Sabha considers to be an unjust order, thus penalising the general Hindu masses of Ajodhya for conclusive guilt of a few alleged misguided Hindus against whom cases are still pending in the court of sessions.

The Government states the Mahasabha, did not appoint any non-official Judicial Inquiry Committee to prove conspiracy of the general masses nor this procedure is warranted by an precedent of communal riots where the Hindu sufferers were awarded any compensation at the expense of Mahomedan aggressors.—United Press.

NO CAUSE FOR GRUMBLING

Mahatma's Award Cited To Justify Wage-Cut Move In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, December 29.

"When the Labour Union has cheerfully accepted higher earnings for 12 and 11 hours of work, it is futile to grumble against lower earnings when the working hours are reduced to 9", declared Mr. G. I. Patel, Secretary, Millowners' Association, interviewed by the "Associated Press". He said:—

"The principle of payment of wages in proportion to working hours is in operation in accordance with the previous award of Mahatma Gandhi and the late Sheth Mangaldas. The present adjustment is the natural and automatic result of it. The Ahmedabad Textile industry has already adopted modern machinery and better working conditions. There is, therefore, no further scope for increase of production, consequent on a reduction of working hours."—A.P.

Catholic Schools For Catholic Children

POONA, Dec. 29.

At the resumed sitting of the All-India Catholic Congress today papers on the following three subjects were read: (1) Catholic home education: by Mr. E. R. Moraes, Bar-at-Law, Bombay; (2) Education of Catholic children in Catholic schools: by Arthur Sequeira and (3) Duty of Catholics to maintain Catholic schools: by Dr. G. F. Papali of Ernaculam.

In the discussion which followed, the view was expressed that it was essential that Catholic children should be educated in Catholic schools, in order to protect their faith and morals from the contaminating influence of modern times.

The resolutions passed by the Congress to-day were that Catholic parents should co-operate with local ecclesiastical authorities to start Catholic colleges and hostels; that all-India Catholic Education trusts should be formed to raise funds for the education of Catholics and that the home education of youths should be on sound Catholic lines.—A.P.

Karachi.—The Karachi Arts and Crafts Exhibition was opened by Mrs. Sharifa Hamidali on the evening of 23rd inst. at the Sri Sharda Mandir.

Delhi Gives Rousing Reception To Mahatma

GANDHIJI AND DR. KHAN SAHEB DRIVE TO SPECIALLY RESERVED COTTAGE

NEW DELHI, December 29.

On few occasions has New Delhi railway station seen such a huge crowd as assembled this morning when Gandhiji accompanied by Smt. Kasturbai Gandhi, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, Dr. Khan Saheb, Mr. Mahadev Desai, Miss Miraben and Miss Carr arrived at New Delhi by the Grand Trunk Express from Wardha.

An eager and expectant crowd which had long been awaiting Gandhiji's arrival thronged in and outside the station. The party was given a rousing reception by Professor Indra, President, Delhi District Congress Committee, Messrs. Asaf Ali, A. V. Thakkar, Brijkishandas and a few socialists.

Gandhiji and Dr. Khan Saheb soon after arrival drove to the cottage beyond King's Way specially reserved for Gandhiji's residence during his stay in Delhi and situated in front of a cluster of villages. Other members of the party, seated in another car followed.

Gandhiji is expected to stay in Delhi about a month during which period he will fulfil many engagements in connection with Village Industries and Harijan work.—A.P.

MAHATMA MEETS ANSARI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

On his way to Harijan Colony Gandhiji suddenly stopped his car, got down and covered the remainder of distance by walking, which was about two miles. The walking party which was occasionally greeted by solitary pedestrians and later on swelled originally consisted of Dr. Khan Sahib, Chand Bibi, Mr. G. D. Birla's son, one representative of the United Press and two other pressmen.

While walking Gandhiji enquired as to whether Dr. Ansari was at Delhi and that very moment Dr. Ansari emerged out of his car with Mr. Asaf Ali and found himself in Gandhiji's deep embrace.

Arriving at his hurriedly extemporised cottage, Gandhiji smilingly remarked: "What is it you have made for me," apparently feeling great satisfaction at seeing the two-roomed simple and beautiful house specially constructed for him, right in a vast open expanse commanding a magnificent view all round and showing stupendous national tri-colour raised high enough to be visible from a great distance.

Immediately after arriving at the cottage, Gandhiji Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asaf Ali and Dr. Khan Sahib were seen closeted for a few minutes. Other members of Gandhiji's party are Miss Mary Barr, a Christian Missionary of Secunderabad, who had met Gandhiji on board "Pilsna" on his way back from the Round Table Conference and now an inmate of Gandhiji's Ashram, Messrs. Akhoy Chandra, Kanailal Gandhi, Devarajan and Aprakash Chandra Mehta of the "Tribune." Mr. Devadas Gandhi accompanied them from Wardha.

STAY OF 20 DAYS.

Asked by the "United Press" Gandhiji stated that he proposed to stay here 20 days, after which he would return to Wardha. For three days from to-morrow he will be busy with Harijan Sevak Sangh meetings, after which he will devote himself to Harijan work, supervising establishment of the Colony and visiting off and on adjacent villages.

According to his party men, Gandhiji has not got any political programme to follow here but he may have informal talks with the members of the Congress Working Committee when it meets here on January 16. Whether Gandhiji will prolong his stay here will depend on subsequent developments. Telephone is being installed in Gandhiji's cottage.—United Press.

MAHATMA INTERVIEWED

Visit On Eve Of Assembly A Coincidence

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

Gandhiji had a quiet day today at his cottage beyond Kingsway. The building was erected in fifteen days by Mr. Birla in the centre of the Harijan Colony of twenty acres, acquired by him recently. It consists of one big room with a small apartment attached to it. The Congress flag is hoisted on the top.

There will be a discussion between Gandhiji and Mr. Birla very shortly as to how to plan out the colony and introduce leather industries like tanning suited to Harijans.

NOTHING TO DO WITH ASSEMBLY.

Interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent as to his future programme, Gandhiji said that he hoped to leave Delhi after the 20th January, as he must be in Wardha positively on the 29th. His work here was primarily concerned with Harijan uplift in this area, and also the promotion of village industries nearabout. He wished to make it perfectly clear that his visit had no connection with the work of the Legislative Assembly, which would commence its session on 21st January. It was a pure accident that the Assembly work of Congressmen would commence at a time when he would be here in connection with Harijan and village uplift work. In fact, Gandhiji had prepared a programme to visit Delhi several days earlier, but circumstances had prevented his carrying it out.

Questioned about the proposal to visit the Frontier, in view of the Viceroy's advice against it, Gandhiji said: "It is beyond me, and I have nothing to say at present."

AJMAL KHAN ANNIVERSARY.

At a public meeting held in Delhi to commemorate the death anniversary of Hakim Ajmal Khan, the following message from Gandhiji was read: "Hindu-Muslim unity was the life blood of the Hakim. The best way we can commemorate his anniversary is to purify our hearts and do the best we can to advance Hindu-Muslim unity."—A. P.

BEARER SUSPECTED OF MURDER OF MR. CRAWFORD

Motive For Killing Of Police Officer Not Yet Known

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

Inquiries into the Mirzapur tragedy show that Mr. Crawford was camping at Hathinallan near Robertsongunge about 65 miles from town.

The deceased Officer had been on tour for over a month and pitched his camp for Christmas at the above spot which is a good shikar centre. The officer was sleeping when, it is alleged, he was shot in the back by his bearer.

The motive of the crime is not known yet. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Mr Begaune, the A. S. P., Mr. Parekh and the Line Inspector, Mr. Blanebelt proceeded to the spot. The post mortem examination was held at Robertsongunge hospital.

The body could not be brought into Mirzapur last evening. The funeral will take place to-day and a large number of police officers are proceeding to Mirzapur for it.

The bearer is under arrest. The deceased joined the service in 1907 and was 47 years of age.—A. P.

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS

Objection To Subhas' Candidature

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The election of members to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee under the new Congress Constitution was held this evening with Dr. B. C. Roy as returning officer. Among those not seeking election this year are Messrs. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar (Mayor), Akil Chandra Dutta, M.L.A. and T. C. Goswami. Although Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is not a member, his name was put in as a candidate from South Calcutta, to which objection was raised. The matter will be decided tomorrow when irregularities regarding Midnapore, Dacca and Central Calcutta, will be discussed and re-election take place. Out of 100 members, 81 were elected to-day.—A. P.

It is understood that taking advantage of the presence of a large number of members of the Servants of India Society at Poona, three meetings of the member of the Society will be held in the course of next week to consider thoroughly the J.P.C. Report. It is expected that a statement will be made in the end embodying the considered opinion of the meeting on the report.

CALCUTTA BOMB EXPLOSION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Considerable sensation prevailed in North Calcutta at about 1-30 p.m. to-day when a bomb exploded with a loud report in front of Minerva Theatre on Beadon Street. Four persons sustained injuries as a sequel to the explosion. Further details are not available.—United Press.

Lucknow, December 29.—After a week's stay in Nainital district where he has gone on a Christmas shoot, His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces, returned to Lucknow this morning.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISPUTE

Famous Lawyers Briefed For Congress Candidate

AJMER, Dec. 29.

It has been decided to file a petition against the election of Seth Bhagohd Soni to the Assembly from Ajmer-Merwara constituency on January 2.

Messrs. Asaf Ali, Bhulabhai Desai, Jayakar and another lawyer of equal All-India fame are appearing for the Congress candidate on whose behalf the petition is being filed.—A.P.

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